



Security Council

Fifty-seventh year

Provisional

4512th meeting

Monday, 15 April 2002, 10.30 a.m.

New York

<i>President:</i>	Mr. Lavrov	(Russian Federation)
<i>Members:</i>	Bulgaria	Mr. Tafrov
	Cameroon	Mr. Belinga-Eboutou
	China	Mr. Wang Yingfan
	Colombia	Mr. Valdivieso
	France	Mr. Levitte
	Guinea	Mr. Fall
	Ireland	Mr. Corr
	Mauritius	Mr. Gokool
	Mexico	Mr. Aguilar Zinser
	Norway	Mr. Kolby
	Singapore	Mr. Mahbubani
	Syrian Arab Republic	Mr. Wehbe
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. Harrison
	United States of America	Mr. Cunningham

Agenda

Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts.

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The meeting was called to order at 10.40 a.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts

The President (*spoke in Russian*): I should like to inform the Council that I have received letters from the representatives of Australia, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Japan, Malawi, Pakistan, Peru, Spain, Turkey and Ukraine in which they request to be invited to participate in the discussion of the item on the Council's agenda. In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite those representatives to participate in the discussion, without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Dauth (Australia), Mr. Ouch Borith (Cambodia), Mr. Heinbecker (Canada), Mr. Valdés (Chile), Mr. Niehaus (Costa Rica), Mr. Satoh (Japan), Mr. Lamba (Malawi), Mr. Khalid (Pakistan), Mr. Balarezo (Peru), Mr. Arias (Spain), Mr. Cengizer (Turkey) and Mr. Kuchinsky (Ukraine) took the seats reserved for them at the side of the Council Chamber.

The President (*spoke in Russian*): In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, and in the absence of objection, I shall take it that the Security Council agrees to extend an invitation under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure to Sir Jeremy Greenstock, Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001), concerning counter-terrorism.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

I invite Sir Jeremy Greenstock to take a seat at the Council table.

The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. At this meeting, the Security Council will hear a briefing by Sir Jeremy Greenstock, Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism.

Sir Jeremy Greenstock: It is now six months since the establishment of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism (CTC) and the Council agreed that it would review the structure and activities of the Committee at this point.

I shall not go into detail about the CTC's achievements so far because that information is already well known to Council delegations and to the wider United Nations membership through my regular briefings, but let me briefly set out the latest statistics. We have received 143 reports from Member States and others. We have reviewed and responded to 62 States and we are working hard to finish by the end of May the review of the remainder of reports received. We are following up with the 50 States that have not yet submitted reports.

This is a significant achievement and I should like to thank the Vice-Chairmen of the Committee for leading the work in the subcommittees so intensively and thoroughly. I should also like to thank the Secretariat for the excellent support it has given to the CTC and its sub-committees and I pay tribute to our team of experts, sitting behind us, who have so ably risen to the challenge set by the Counter-Terrorism Committee. All of them — all of us — are developing a deeper expertise as we move forward.

Delegations are familiar with the work programmes that we issued for the first and second 90-day periods. Council members will find before them the work programme for the next, third, 90-day period in document S/2002/318, but let me outline in a little more detail how the CTC sees its work developing in the next phase.

The Committee is unanimous in the view that it should continue to perform properly and thoroughly on the basis of transparency and even-handedness the tasks set for it by the Council, so that the capacity of all Member States to deal effectively with terrorism in their jurisdiction should be genuinely enhanced. In the course of monitoring the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) in all States, the CTC will check the facts of the legislative picture, the administrative action taken and the way in which these tools are being used to prevent the territory of each State being abused by terrorists. We will continue the excellent dialogue which we have begun with all Members of the United Nations until the Committee is confident that each

State has taken action on all the issues covered by resolution 1373 (2001).

Reaching that point of confidence does not equate to the CTC's declaring any Member State 100 per cent compliant. We do not believe that the Committee can sign off with any State. Against a constantly evolving background, there may always be further work to do to meet the objectives of 1373 (2001), so the CTC will preserve the potential for dialogue with all States, although this will vary in intensity according to the capacity developed by the State concerned.

During the coming 90-day period, the CTC will complete its preliminary review of the reports it has received and, from 7 June, it will embark on its second review as the second round of reports begins to arrive. We intend to be more direct in the second phase in identifying potential gaps and in asking States what action they intend to take to address the issues of concern. The Committee will also need to be professional with States that require assistance. The CTC expects the experts to recommend what assistance might be needed and where the State might go to find the help it needs.

As we go forward under the terms of our mandate, the CTC will remain aware of the interaction of its work with human rights concerns, *inter alia*, through the contact the CTC has developed with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

There is also an agreement in principle around this table, reflected in our informal discussion on 2 April, that the CTC and the Council will, if necessary, consider what action is needed to address failures to meet the requirements of resolution 1373 (2001) where these affect the comprehensive implementation of that resolution.

I should like to encourage the 50 countries that have not yet submitted a report to get in touch with the Committee. We understand that putting together a full report may be difficult for countries that have little experience of dealing with terrorism or for which the preparation of such a report is a significant strain on their government machinery. But it is extremely important that all States be in dialogue with the CTC and we believe that this is the best way in which we can help States to find the assistance they might need to implement resolution 1373 (2001). Whatever the difficulty, it is essential that all States should have

begun their written exchange with the Committee before 31 May 2002.

The Committee intends, in the process of reviewing the reports, to identify issues of cross-cutting concern where the professional work of other bodies interconnects with the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001). We intend to continue to make contact with other international organizations with a view to encouraging them to take action on issues that fall within their area of expertise. As an example, we have a close interest in the Financial Action Task Force's work on the funding of terrorist networks. There may also be a need for the International Civil Aviation Organization to look with fresh eyes at aviation security or for the International Maritime Organization to consider how the issuance of travel documents could be improved to prevent abuse by terrorists. As we proceed, we may have to contract in specialist expertise in these areas.

The CTC further intends to deepen its contacts with regional organizations. It is in the interests of all States that their neighbours have proper safeguards in place to deal with terrorism and regional organizations have a key role to play in ensuring that action is taken across the region. It will add impetus to our work if countries of similar geographical and cultural identity cooperate proactively to keep terrorism out of their region.

11 September posed a new challenge for the United Nations. The Organization has risen to the task of acting to raise the capacity of all Member States in counter-terrorism, thus catalysing global action to counter a global threat, but in doing so, we should recognize the added burden which this activity has placed on the Secretariat. The translation service has done a phenomenal job in producing hundreds of pages of documentation every month to enable the CTC to do its work, but the pace of our work is being constrained by the speed with which the translation service can produce documents. I have discussed this issue with the Secretariat and shall continue to do so with a view to reducing demand wherever possible, but I call on Member States, in the Council and beyond, as a whole to recognize the heavy translation demands we place on the Secretariat and to reduce these demands wherever possible.

We are doing the same within the Committee, but I am concerned that, as a new operation, the CTC tends to be allocated the resources that are left over when everything else has been covered. That does not reflect the urgency with which we need results from our counter-terrorism work. I should be grateful for everyone's help in resolving the administrative problem the CTC has posed for the Secretariat, because I am not yet getting the response I need on this issue.

I thank the Council for placing its confidence in me and the Vice-Chairmen to continue to direct the work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee. We look forward to doing so with equal determination over the next six months. I welcome the intention of the Council to conduct a further full review in early October.

I shall be very glad to respond to comments and to answer queries in this debate.

The President (*spoke in Russian*): I thank Sir Jeremy Greenstock for his briefing. I shall now give the floor to the members of the Council.

Mr. Mahbubani (Singapore): Allow me at the outset to say that my delegation would like to associate itself fully with the statement that will be made later by the Permanent Representative of Cambodia on behalf of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN).

I am also very pleased to be the first of many, hopefully, to commend Ambassador Greenstock, the three excellent Vice-Chairmen and the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) as a whole for the remarkable work that the Committee has done. The CTC is clearly at the tail end of phase I of its work. It has gone through more than half of the paragraph — 6 reports submitted by Members and is on target to complete the task by the end of May. By all measures, the CTC has done extremely well. This is a point that I hope the Council will take note of this morning.

I think it is also important to bear in mind that we should compare our battle against terrorism to a marathon rather than to a sprint. It is clearly a long-term task that we in the United Nations have taken upon ourselves. Incidentally, in trying to find some ideas for this speech this morning, we looked in history books and discovered that terrorism is as old as human history and has, indeed, been practised worldwide since time immemorial. One of the earliest references we found was a remark made by the ancient Greek

historian, Xenophon, who, 2,400 years ago, noted the effectiveness of terrorizing the population of enemy cities in bringing victory. We make this comment in the hope that in today's discussion we will reinforce the need for a long-term commitment in the struggle against terrorism.

To obtain such a commitment, it may be useful for us to reflect and to ask ourselves a fairly simple yet fundamental question: How exactly does the work of the CTC help to eliminate terrorists? We ask this question because we thought that if the other Members of the United Nations and the public at large can see a direct connection between the work of the CTC and the battle against terrorism, I think that support for the CTC and for this battle will become even stronger.

In an effort to try to get the discussion going, we have suggested at least four clear areas in which the CTC does not merely produce reports and engage in discussions such as this one but actually has an impact in the real battle against terrorism. The first way in which the CTC does this is by forcing Member States to look carefully at their national legislation and to assess its adequacy in addressing the demands of resolution 1373 (2001). If, in the process, more and more countries review their legislation, we suggest that this is one direct, practical benefit that comes out of the work of the CTC.

Secondly, we hope that with the work of the CTC, the momentum towards the ratification of conventions and instruments related to counter-terrorism will also increase in pace. This is something we can measure and see: since the adoption of resolution 1373 (2001) and the creation of the CTC, more and more countries are ratifying the key conventions in the battle against terrorism.

Thirdly, the CTC has directly — or perhaps even indirectly — deepened the mechanisms for information and intelligence exchange through the creation of a directory of Member States and related United Nations and international bodies and through the hiring of counter-terrorism experts to assist the CTC. All this flow of information that has come from the CTC is also very important.

Fourthly, the CTC has pushed for an increase in the assistance available to Member States in the fight against terrorism. We hope that the end result of all these efforts will be to close the various loopholes that exist in the international system, through which the

terrorists are able to operate, either in terms of their financial systems or their movements. We hope that the work of the CTC will close these loopholes and have a direct impact on the activities of the terrorists. Ambassador Greenstock has also pointed out the need to consolidate cooperation at the regional level and to work closely with other intergovernmental bodies such as the Financial Action Task Force.

Here, we are pleased to note that within the ASEAN region, we understand this need and are trying to step up our efforts. I believe that last month Ambassador Greenstock made a lightning visit to Hawaii to participate in an ASEAN Regional Forum meeting, which was specifically dedicated to the question of terrorism. It is meetings such as that, which expand the impact of the CTC in various parts of the world. As I said earlier, we are pleased that the Permanent Representative of Cambodia will be describing ASEAN's efforts in the battle against terrorism.

Finally, I would like to end by touching upon the last point mentioned by Ambassador Greenstock: his appeal for more translation services to ensure that the reports of the CTC are translated in good time. I support that request and want to enhance it by saying that the time has come for the United Nations to ask whether it needs to provide more resources so that such translation work can be done in good time. If we consider the battle against terrorism to be important and if we believe that more resources are needed from the Organization, then it is incumbent upon Member States to agree to provide more resources to the Organization in this battle. I hope that we will agree to do that today.

Mr. Fall (Guinea) (*spoke in French*): Mr. President, I thank you for organizing the present meeting to allow Member States to discuss, for the second time in this Chamber, the implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001). This demonstrates the Council's determination to fight terrorism effectively within a concerted and coordinated framework.

My delegation would also like to thank Sir Jeremy Greenstock for the encouraging information he has just communicated to the Council on the work carried out by the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC). Through him, we also extend our gratitude to the other members of the CTC and to its support staff

for the volume and quality of the work completed. Sixty-two of the 143 national reports submitted have already been considered — in record time. This says much about the work already accomplished by the Committee.

We welcome the Council's renewed expression of confidence in the Committee's Chairman and Vice-Chairmen in carrying out their duties. We assure them of our cooperation and support.

My delegation welcomes the regularity with which Member States are informed of the Committee's work through the Chairman's briefings. This without doubt attests to the Committee's transparency in conducting its work. My delegation supports the CTC programme underway and encourages Member States to cooperate further with it.

We agree with the CTC and its Chairman that a consideration of constraints related to translation services is necessary in order to advance at the desired pace.

The study of the first reports allows us to affirm that the question of assistance remains central to our concerns. We believe that such assistance is required at the financial and technical levels. The Committee should identify sources of assistance and refer countries to them according to their needs.

Since the heinous terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001, nearly all countries have expressed a real desire to fight effectively against the scourge of terrorism. It would be very useful to support that determination of States with the appropriate assistance in order to help them create or improve their counter-terrorism mechanisms.

As for the group of experts, it would be desirable to ensure the effective representation of all regions. That would enable the concerns and experiences of all to be considered, with the advantages of a comparative approach. As well, greater coordination is needed between the various organs of the United Nations and those of other organizations, particularly regional organizations. In this respect, my delegation welcomes the contacts that have been established between the Counter-Terrorism Committee and certain subregional, regional and international institutions, and we encourage such contacts to continue.

The examination of the second set of reports to be submitted by Member States to the Committee will provide a good indication of the additional measures that the international community will have to adopt in the fight against terrorism. The Committee will have to consider this issue in depth, and my delegation will make its own modest contribution in that regard.

Furthermore, we hope that the work of the Ad Hoc Committee established by General Assembly resolution 51/210 to elaborate a draft convention against international terrorism will reach a successful conclusion during its next session. We also welcome the entry into force, on 10 April, of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, which constitutes an important step on the part of the international community in the fight against terrorism in general.

Finally, my country, aware of the urgent need to fight terrorism, will spare no effort to strengthen its domestic measures to that end. It will rely on international cooperation for achieving its objectives in that respect.

Mr. Levitte (France) (spoke in French): France would like, in advance, to associate itself with the statement to be made on behalf of the European Union by the Permanent Representative of Spain.

Speaking as the representative of France, I would like at the outset to express my warmest congratulations and gratitude to Ambassador Sir Jeremy Greenstock and all those who are working with him in the British Mission, as well as to the Vice-Chairmen who are assisting him, for the utterly remarkable work accomplished by the Counter-Terrorism Committee since it was set up. In setting up the Committee, the Council endowed itself with an essential instrument to play its full role in the fight against terrorism. Success was not guaranteed in advance: the task seemed so enormous and, at the beginning, the Council appeared so poorly equipped for facing up to its responsibilities. It is truly one man — Sir Jeremy Greenstock — who, through his capacity for hard work and his dynamism, as well as his concern for transparency, has made all the difference. I believe that we should pay a very warm tribute to him today.

France attaches the highest importance to the Committee and its work, because we are convinced that the international community will be able, progressively and gradually, to eradicate the scourge of terrorism

only if it works in unison within the United Nations. In that respect, I subscribe entirely to the judgement of the representative of Singapore: the Council has embarked on a long-term, marathon task, which will involve convincing all the States within the international community to equip themselves with a legislative and administrative arsenal that can gradually enable all of them to be effective in fighting this scourge together.

Today, 143 States have submitted their national reports. It could be said that that is a kind of record; but it is also an opportunity to address a message of encouragement to the 46 States that have not yet sent in their reports. It is high time that they took part in that collective endeavour so that the Committee can, in the time that it has allocated, complete its inventory. The ongoing, exhaustive and unprecedented exercise of making an inventory on which the Committee has embarked is a kind of global audit of the state of the world's capacity to fight against the scourge of terrorism. The importance of this inventory — this global audit — must be understood by all, and every State must contribute to it.

I would also like to pay tribute to the Secretariat and the independent experts for the role they are playing. As Ambassador Greenstock told us, it is the combined efforts of all, including the Secretariat and the experts, that make it possible for the Committee to continue its work without wavering.

The fact that some 60 evaluation letters have already been sent to Governments through their representatives is testimony to compliance with the time frame that was established. If all goes well, towards the end of the month of May that first stage will have been successfully completed. In June the next stage will begin: the examination of the second round of reports, which are now being awaited.

Like the Ambassador of Singapore, I would like to underline a second aspect of the work of the Committee that we believe to be absolutely essential: its dialogue with regional organizations. Ambassador Greenstock was right to underscore the significance of that work, because regional organizations are clearly better placed than the United Nations to facilitate assessment among peers — among neighbouring countries — of the state of their legislation. I believe that we must encourage such regional work so as to ensure that, in addition to the work that we do here in

New York, a process is under way in various parts of the world that contributes to the general mobilization against terrorism. The Committee should also act as a kind of umbrella under which all the technical organizations concerned — and there are a great many of them — can work together. I believe that they have clearly understood Ambassador Greenstock's appeal to them to avoid duplication. The Committee should remain a central body. Its purpose is not to replace the competent technical bodies, but to help to bring a coherent approach to the counter-terrorism effort as a whole.

Finally, I agree absolutely with the comment made by Ambassador François Fall with regard to one major area — that of technical and financial assistance. The Committee has set up a directory with the purpose of listing offers of technical or financial assistance from both States and regional or technical organizations. France will make its contribution by sending a detailed letter so that our offer can be duly recorded in the directory.

I also agree with Ambassador Fall's comments about the need to ensure broad geographical distribution in the provision of expertise. I would like to underline the importance of appointing an independent expert specifically to follow up technical assistance, so that it can be deployed for the benefit of the countries that need it. It seems to us that the time has now come to strengthen that aspect of the work of the Committee. We are moving from a world audit to action on the ground, and the appointment of a competent expert could certainly contribute to the effectiveness of the work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee in this new sphere of activity.

In conclusion, here we have a model Committee. I think that this has to be emphasized, and once again we warmly thank Ambassador Greenstock.

Mr. Tafrov (Bulgaria) (*spoke in French*): Bulgaria fully endorses the statement that the Permanent Representative of Spain will make on behalf of the European Union.

Bulgaria is profoundly grateful to Sir Jeremy Greenstock for his very important work as Chairman of the Counter-Terrorism Committee. We would also like to thank his colleagues at the British Mission and in London. We warmly thank the Vice-Chairmen and all the other members of the Committee.

We fully endorse what has just been said by my colleagues who have spoken before me, in particular Ambassador Levitte. Ambassador Greenstock not only has indeed managed to show the serious-mindedness with which we are all familiar, but he has also taken the right approach to the daunting task before him by giving due weight to the political and technical aspects of the work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee, which are intimately interrelated and often very difficult to distinguish from one another.

I think that the great success of Sir Jeremy's work has been due to his openness, in particular with the media, and to his constant efforts to explain to the international community and the general public an activity that, ultimately, is not always very easy to explain. My thanks go to Sir Jeremy for his excellent work.

Bulgaria is very satisfied with the results of the work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee. However, we note that 46 countries have still not submitted their national reports. We would like to voice our hope that those countries will be able to submit their reports as soon as possible. It is clear that there are many reasons for those delays. In particular, as Sir Jeremy has pointed out, for some countries the fight against terrorism is something new, and the administrative machinery in those countries lacks the appropriate means to carry it out. Our delegation believes that the Counter-Terrorism Committee should focus particular attention on that aspect of its work and possibly come to the Security Council with a proposal to accelerate the preparation of these reports well in advance of the review of the work of the Committee, which will occur at the beginning of October.

We entirely share the view of the Chairman of the Counter-Terrorism Committee that virtually no country today can pride itself on having entirely achieved the objectives set forth in resolution 1373 (2001). The implementation of that historic resolution is a long and evolving process.

Jean-David Levitte spoke of a world audit. That is exactly what is happening. I think that after identifying the scope of the problems we shall then make our way towards identifying the means of solving them. It is here that, in the near future, the Counter-Terrorism Committee will have to be put through its paces.

Like delegations that have spoken before us, Bulgaria entirely agrees that the regional approach has great potential. We are delighted to see that this is the approach the Committee has adopted. In that spirit, let me note that in the very near future, quite probably at the end of June, Bulgaria intends to organize a regional forum of the countries of South-East Europe at which the countries of the region will be able to discuss the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001).

In conclusion, I would again like to thank the Secretariat and the independent experts for the remarkable work they have done and express the hope that Sir Jeremy will continue his work in the same vein.

Mr. Cunningham (United States of America): It is good for us to observe that six months have gone by since the establishment of the Counter-Terrorism Committee, to take note of what really has been the significant progress achieved in its work and to look a little bit ahead. I want to thank Ambassador Greenstock, as others have done, for his vigorous, committed and creative leadership, and also to thank all those who have worked with him, because I am sure he would be the first to acknowledge what a tremendous team effort this has been, particularly on the part of the Vice-Chairs, the other Committee members and all the experts involved. This has been complicated, hard work, and they have done a tremendous job. I must say I think that they have had a lot of success in helping to focus global efforts on the global threat that is terrorism.

Resolution 1373 (2001) was intended to enhance the ability of the members of the international community to combat terror over the long term, as some others have mentioned. There is no deadline in this struggle, no foreseeable end to it. We will have occasion to come back periodically over time to assess how we are doing. In that regard, I note and welcome Ambassador Greenstock's thought that the Counter-Terrorism Committee will preserve the potential for dialogue with all States and with each State as this process goes forward, because all of us, I hope, will be adapting as we learn more and as we achieve progress in the battle against terrorism.

All States have an obligation to comply with resolution 1373 (2001), both in terms of the process that it sets out and by national action. We urge Members that have not filed reports with the

Committee to do so. We encourage Members that have the capacity to do so to provide assistance to those who need it, to those who want to join the fight against terrorism and who need help in doing so, and to those who want to fully implement resolution 1373 (2001) and need help in doing so. A number of States, including the United States, are engaged in this effort of providing support, and we want to encourage everyone to do what they can in that regard.

I also want to applaud Ambassador Greenstock's vision of a vigorous and dynamic Counter-Terrorism Committee process and effort, including more direct dialogue with members, in the next phase of the Counter-Terrorism Committee's work and in addressing concerns about failures to implement 1373 (2001) or to comply with all of its provisions.

I want to join others also in emphasizing the importance of the roles of regional and subregional organizations in the fight against terrorism. Those organizations — those that are willing to join in the fight — have an essential role to play, we think, because they provide a local, regional forum of interchange, action, encouragement and assistance. They are well placed to encourage their members to implement resolution 1373 (2001), and they are also well placed to assist the Committee in monitoring implementation and in promoting international support for its efforts.

The United States strongly supports the deepening of contacts between the Counter-Terrorism Committee and those regional organizations that are joining the fight against terror. We, of course, support the course that Ambassador Greenstock has outlined for the future and welcome the continued strong leadership he and his colleagues have brought to bear in this endeavour.

Mr. Kolby (Norway): First of all, I would like to thank Ambassador Greenstock for his excellent and inclusive leadership of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) and the important work carried out so far. I would like also to thank the Secretariat and the team of CTC experts. The tasks they perform greatly facilitate the effective and uniform implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) by the Member States.

The legitimacy of, and global adherence to, the Committee's work is clearly demonstrated by the number of reports submitted to it. We look forward to reports by all Member States.

Information obtained so far suggests that terrorist groups are already finding it increasingly difficult to receive funding through international channels.

For the legal and financial measures envisaged in resolution 1373 (2001) to function as intended, it is essential that all Member States implement the same barriers on the transfer of terrorist funds. Norway supports the CTC approach to offer assistance to those States that have not been able to report on their implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) to the Committee. We have submitted information to the CTC about available Norwegian experts in various relevant fields.

Norway highly appreciates the cooperation of, and partnership with, African countries in combating terrorism. Recently, Norway concluded an agreement with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) on a project aimed at the effective and comprehensive implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) in the OAU and its member States.

There is, in our view, no contradiction between the obligations set forth in resolution 1373 (2001) on the one hand and the obligation to protect human rights on the other. The effective implementation of anti-terrorist measures nationally should not be perceived by anyone as an excuse to disallow fundamental rights and freedoms. Continued contact between the CTC and the office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights will prove mutually useful.

Mr. Wehbe (Syrian Arab Republic) (*spoke in Arabic*): I should like to express my delegation's support for the work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) and for the efforts made by Ambassador Jeremy Greenstock, Chairman of the Committee, his Vice-Chairmen and the members of the subcommittees and the experts to implement Security Council resolution 1373 (2001).

During the two previous stages of its work, the Committee was able to undertake important efforts in the implementation of its mandate. This was demonstrated by direct interaction between Member States and the Committee, as shown in the numerous reports submitted to the Committee under paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001). The Committee has considered a large number of these reports. It has drafted letters of reply to States containing requests for supplementary information or legislative texts, in order that those States' national legislation be harmonized

with the requirements of counter-terrorism efforts. Sir Jeremy, in his statement a few minutes ago, referred to the statistics on these reports, which we find encouraging.

The Committee is now entering the third phase of its work. This is an important stage, during which the Committee is to receive replies to the experts' questions and legislative and legal texts as to how Governments will confront this dangerous scourge.

Our delegation is convinced that the failure by some 50 States to submit their reports to the Committee reflects no ill will or intention not to implement the resolution. The reasons for that non-submission were set out earlier by Sir Jeremy, reasons that, we believe, include the lack of financial, technical and administrative resources. Not all States are equally able to devote the necessary human, financial and technical resources to review current legislation, upgrade it and harmonize it with the requirements of the resolution. The international community and the CTC must assist these States in order to obtain the desired result: a universal response to resolution 1373 (2001).

It is encouraging that the Committee has reviewed this issue and decided to create a mechanism for technical assistance to those Member States that submitted reports and expressed a need for assistance, and to those States that so far have been unable to file reports. In this regard, we look forward to the appointment of the seventh expert charged with coordinating potential assistance and to the creation of a trust fund to finance that assistance.

My delegation supports the future programme of work to be undertaken by the CTC. We underline the importance of continuity in the bureau and the chairmanship of the Committee to ensure follow-up of the successful outcome achieved so far in the two previous stages. We also stress the utmost importance of the role of the United Nations Secretariat in assisting the Committee in the discharge of its obligations through the provision of expertise and translation services, and also because the Secretariat is the institutional memory of the United Nations.

We believe that the States requiring assistance should receive it either through their delegations here in New York or through in their capitals. We also stress once again the need for equitable geographical representation in the group of experts.

Our delegation expressed its opinion and position in detail at the meeting held on 18 January 2002. We have always stressed the need to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, regardless of whether the perpetrators are individuals or States. We believe that the international community is today more duty-bound than ever to put an end to the deliberate confusion and ambiguity regarding the definition of terrorism, with which we are all struggling.

We must also admit that ignoring the definition of terrorism has encouraged some to ignore international law, norms and values — which has led to grave violations of human rights and of international and international humanitarian law. This will also open the way to selective accusations of acts of terrorism in which some acts will be arbitrarily and indiscriminately included and others will be placed outside this understanding, such as State terrorism in which war crimes and genocide are perpetrated. We therefore believe that the international community must be more objective and courageous in describing the acts of destruction and killing being perpetrated against the Palestinian people, who are languishing under occupation and suffering from the most severe form of terrorism.

Hundreds of millions of Arabs are looking to the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) and the international community to cooperate in developing a definition of terrorism with a view to eradicating this vacuum and coming closer to the truth — that is, if we truly want to combat terrorism. We would also like to stress once again that Syria is prepared to participate in any effort to strengthen the work of the CTC, and we pay tribute to the international community for the effort it has devoted to the activities of the Committee.

Mr. Belinga-Eboutou (Cameroon) (*spoke in French*): I would first like to extend my congratulations and gratitude to Sir Jeremy Greenstock for the detailed, current and enlightening information he has just given us with regard to the work of the Committee whose chairmanship he has assumed with such competency, commitment and skill. I must say that we are becoming accustomed to being spoiled by Ambassador Greenstock. It is always with great pleasure that we rush to the briefings he gives us on the Committee's work. As the Council will understand, it is a pleasure for Cameroon to endorse the well-deserved tribute that was paid to him a few moments ago by the Ambassador

of France and others for his vigorous work at the head of the Committee.

The tragic events of 11 September 2001 not only had the immediate effect of instilling chilling fear, they also marked the onset of a growing commitment to international peace and security by the international community and the emergence of a sense of mobilization and solidarity in the fight against terrorism, which is indeed a negation of the right to life. The unanimous condemnation that emerged in the wake of 11 September is evidence of the degree of revulsion aroused by acts whose consequences may be eternal. But above and beyond that condemnation, what is important is the individual and collective action of States. That is why we attach great importance to the adoption of tangible measures and to frank cooperation in the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001), which we believe to be the best road map available to us in this field.

Apart from the condemnation voiced at the highest levels of the State, and while awaiting the adoption of more elaborate national legislation in this area, Cameroon already possesses a general legal framework to underpin the effective implementation of resolution 1373 (2001),¹ which Cameroon fully supported from the very beginning. The report transmitted by my country to the Committee is especially illustrative in that regard. We will of course be prepared duly to provide any additional information requested of us.

The Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) has been in existence for six months. We are here today to try to evaluate the road travelled so far and to look towards the future. I would like to say right away that, as described to us in the introductory briefing by the Chairman of the Committee, the Committee's present structure and its working methods enjoy the full support of Cameroon. As far as the balance sheet is concerned, if we can in fact draw one up at this moment, I would say that we have been particularly struck by the number of reports the Committee has examined in such a short span of time. Examining 62 out of a total of some 143 reports is really extraordinary, especially given that the Committee had to organize itself and begin to examine reports while it was being set up and while its manual was being written, as it were. That is highly praise-worthy work. We should encourage such swiftness. This work was possible thanks to the ambitious strategy of

transparency established by CTC and to the professionalism of the six experts and the members of the three Subcommittees, to which we should also like to repeat our encouragement.

Cameroon, for its part, will continue to make its contribution to Subcommittee A, of which it is a member, in order to enable CTC to complete its programme for the third 90-day period. It is evident that the Committee cannot effectively accomplish its task unless all States fulfil their obligations under paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001), which calls upon them to submit national reports on the counter-terrorism measures they have undertaken.

For that reason, in the context of the review of the Committee's activities during the first six months, my delegation would like to raise four specific points, concerning national reports, relationships between the Committee and States, relationships between the CTC and international organizations and, finally, a particularly important problem: that of assistance to States.

First, national reports: here again, we cannot fail to welcome the major step already taken. Despite the Committee's newness and that of the field of its action, the Chairman told us earlier that 143 countries have already submitted their reports. I believe that is an edifying figure. We may rest assured that the remaining States will not fail to submit their reports in the coming months, it being understood that they are well aware that the effective fight against this scourge depends largely on the degree of solidarity in the international community. Only sharing and awareness of the national measures being undertaken will enable us to leave these horrible acts behind us.

The second point concerns relationships between the Committee and Member States. In our view, the dialogue engaged in since the beginning deserves to be maintained and strengthened. For that reason, Cameroon has welcomed and approved, in form and substance, the letters sent to States following consideration of their national reports. Also, the regular briefings organized by the Committee, seem to us the best way to enable all States to be sufficiently informed of its activities. Therefore, those briefings should be continued. Furthermore, the participation of an ever-increasing number of Council members in our debates and the large attendance attest to the interest of States

and to their commitment to the fight against this scourge.

The third point concerns the Committee's relationships with international organizations. Cameroon believes that the dialogue between the Committee and such universal, regional or subregional organizations that have or intend to have counter-terrorism programmes, cannot fail to facilitate the effective implementation of resolution 1373 (2001). For that reason, Cameroon believes that such dialogue should be intensified and at the same time that the Committee should remain faithful to its mandate.

The final point we should like to emphasize concerns the importance of technical assistance to States. As previous speakers have said, such assistance is necessary and indispensable for the setting up and strengthening of national and regional structures and capacities in the fight against terrorism. In that regard, we welcome Norway's offer of cooperation to the Organization of African Unity. We should also like to return to our request with regard to assistance from the Committee and its member States for the organization and holding of regional and national awareness seminars. We believe that the appointment of an expert concerned exclusively with assistance requests could be extremely useful in that respect. We stress this point because, on the national level, Cameroon intends to publicize throughout its territory all legal instruments related to counter-terrorism. Naturally, the principal targets are administrative, judicial, military and law enforcement bodies, as well as on decentralized communities and civil society. Such an operation, if it is to be accomplished, will require varied and multidimensional cooperation from our partners.

With regard to the Committee's future activities, Cameroon fully endorses the programme of work for the next 90 days submitted by the Chairman and reaffirms its readiness to contribute to the success of the Committee.

In conclusion, Cameroon would like to insist once again on the need to work effectively towards the adoption of a comprehensive convention against terrorism. As we have emphasized before, only such a convention will be able to fill the current legal vacuum and deal with the enemies of life: the terrorists.

Mr. Valdivieso (Colombia) (*spoke in Spanish*): My delegation associates itself with the statement to be made on behalf of the Rio Group by the Ambassador of Costa Rica.

I wish to begin by thanking Ambassador Greenstock for his briefing in his capacity as Chairman of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) and for his tireless efforts to maintain standing relations with Member States and various bodies and forums on our behalf. This is an invaluable task to which he has been very dedicated.

Relations with regional organizations are a matter of priority for the CTC. The exchange of experiences that the Committee initiated with the Organization of American States, among others, has allowed it to familiarize itself with some of the activities being undertaken at the hemispheric level and with the instruments that have been adopted effectively to counter terrorism. It is therefore necessary for the Committee to strengthen its relations with such bodies, as indicated in the briefing.

In the next phase, the Committee will have to embrace a broader vision that encompasses existing regional accords on counter-terrorism measures with a view to ensuring regional security. Currently, national reports are evaluated without being explicitly placed in a regional context.

We believe that the CTC's competence allows and requires it to utilize the instruments at its disposal, such as the group of experts, the technical assistance directory and the so-called trust fund, *inter alia*, so as to maintain a fluid dialogue with regional organizations. At the same time, it must establish which of the counter-terrorism tools available to it are being truly effective at the regional level and, thus, having a national effect.

My delegation feels that this does not imply that the CTC may interfere in the functions of regional agencies, thereby weakening their autonomy and independence. On the contrary, it strengthens links with such organizations by sharing information, establishing effective cooperative mechanisms and activities for technical and financial assistance to counter terrorism, adopting effective legal and governmental measures and strengthening border controls, in compliance with the international commitments of States to ratifying international conventions adopted by the United Nations to eradicate terrorism.

In order to facilitate the technical and financial assistance required by Member States, it is undoubtedly important that the team of experts and the technical assistance directory be established, all of which is currently being undertaken by the Committee. In this connection, we must stress the quality and competence of the group of experts, to which a great deal of the success of the most recent phase was due. We also urge that obstacles be overcome to the speedy appointment of the expert in charge of promoting relations with organizations and States and of offering the technical and financial assistance necessary to combat terrorism. I also wish to stress the importance of an effective and operative trust fund provided with the financial wherewithal to offer the technical assistance that States require in order to implement resolution 1373 (2001).

The results obtained by the Committee over the first six months of its operations are essentially intangible or not readily apparent with respect to the original objective of raising the standards of States in their struggle against terrorism. However, an analysis of the reports submitted by States and of the reaction of regional organizations and States to the requirements set out in resolution 1373 (2001) undoubtedly reveals that the objective set out therein is beginning to be attained.

That is important because, in many cases, we must build where there was previously nothing. What is essential, however, is that, given the provisions of resolution 1373 (2001) and the establishment of the CTC itself, each State be able to show some concrete and effective results in its struggle against terrorism and that the CTC demonstrate that it is acting in a global crusade to counter the gravest threat facing humankind early in the new century. As Ambassador Mahbubani pointed out, this is all very significant.

I conclude by appealing that we remain alert to terrorism, which gives no quarter, is relentless and is already awaiting the opportunity, the right time and the right place to demonstrate its power to destroy and to sow fear and confusion among the people.

Mr. Aguilar Zinser (Mexico) (*spoke in Spanish*): At the outset, my delegation wishes most warmly to congratulate Ambassador Greenstock on his excellent work at the helm of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) and to express the hope that he will continue in that position for a further six months. We also thank

the Chairmen of the three sub-committees and express our appreciation to the experts and the Secretariat staff who have been working with Ambassador Greenstock.

The establishment of the CTC was an innovative response of the international community to problems relating to peace and security. It was an expression of the readiness of States to implement Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), which was unprecedented in its requirements upon all States Members of the United Nations. The CTC is thus a tool for implementing such requirements and represents progress in strengthening international security law and the United Nations special role in the struggle against terrorism. The Committee's performance will determine not only the success of this vital struggle of our times, but also the progress and consolidation of international law as a civilizing factor.

We feel that the Committee must continue to ensure cooperation, transparency and objectivity in its work and at all costs avoid any politicization of its activities. My delegation believes that there are five premises that must guide the work of the Committee and the United Nations.

First, it must continue to enjoy the political support and resolve of Member States to comply with obligations emanating from resolution 1373 (2001) and commitments contained in existing international treaties and agreements.

Secondly, the determination of States to combat terrorism must be strengthened within the context of multilateral agreements, efforts and actions undertaken in the context of international law, in contrast to unilateral activities.

Thirdly, the ability of the United Nations and of the Security Council to ensure the implementation of their own resolutions must be maintained. Hence the importance of the Committee's work and of the support that all must give it.

Fourthly, my country believes that credibility and transparency are fundamental because they ensure the international community's confidence in the role of the United Nations and in the effectiveness of its resolutions and instruments. The Committee's credibility in the effective fight against terrorism constitutes crucial support for our multilateral legal and institutional actions. Today's open meeting strengthens the credibility and transparency of the Committee's

work. That is why the Committee must continue — as it has done so far — to act on the basis of trust through dialogue among its members and with all Member States. So far, this has been achieved through the very instructive informal meetings that Ambassador Greenstock has organized with Member States.

Fifthly, we consider full respect for human rights and the observance of international law to be essential for the Committee's work. Mexico considers that the international community's measures to combat terrorism must not jeopardize the protection of human rights and the rights of genuine refugees. Otherwise, the legitimacy of all our efforts to eradicate terrorism will be diminished and be in significant conflict with the principles that must govern our action.

The challenge in the fight against terrorism is to find a balance between the universal protection of human rights and the ability to respond to terrorism. The universal system for the protection of human rights is based on the Charter of the United Nations and on other legal instruments. As a result, Member States always and in all circumstances have the obligation to ensure that their conduct complies with those legal imperatives.

That is why our delegation has particular interest in the briefing to the Committee by Mrs. Mary Robinson, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. The Committee should receive regular briefings on this issue from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

We believe that it is important that the Committee be persistent in its efforts to conclude the initial review of national reports by 31 May. Meeting its deadlines will enable the Committee to advance at a satisfactory and efficient pace. We also believe that the Committee should continue its efforts to achieve uniformity of content in the letters it sends to States as a result of the expert analysis of the national reports.

The international assistance required by States is key to the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001). The Committee should continue its initiatives to offer assistance to States that require it. In this endeavour it should enjoy all the assistance and support the Organization can offer. It also requires that the contributions to the Committee continue to increase.

Thus, we value the Chairman's timely vision for progress through a coordination strategy among States

and organizations at the international and regional levels, with the objective of improving the ability to fight terrorism and of avoiding duplication among the various assistance programmes.

We value the dialogue held a few weeks ago with César Gaviria, Secretary-General of the Organization of the American States (OAS). I wish to mention that the OAS recently approved the draft Inter-American Convention for the Prevention and Elimination of Terrorism, in the framework of a working group headed by Mexico.

Our efforts in this area also extend to the subregional level, namely, North America. Mexico, the United States and Canada are working on trilateral strategies for border security in order to prevent the movement of terrorists through our area. I also wish to underline the efforts of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism in improving border security.

Another element to consider in the fight against terrorism is that we must insist that all efforts conform to the provisions of the United Nations Charter and of international law. The use of force is not without its limits; it must be governed by a valid interpretation of the legitimate right of self-defence and must in all circumstances conform to the principle of proportionality.

Finally, I wish to mention that my country endorses the proposals and statements to be made later in this meeting in the name of the Rio Group.

Mr. Wang Yingfan (China) (*spoke in Chinese*): I would like to begin by thanking Ambassador Greenstock for his briefing on the work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC). Under his leadership, the CTC has done much fruitful work since its establishment. It has formulated a pragmatic programme of work, and its open, fair and transparent approach has met with the appreciation of the membership at large.

In its current consideration of national reports, the Committee is guided by the relevant provisions of resolution 1373 (2001) and the relevant working guidelines. With good cooperation and coordination, its Subcommittees have made good progress. We believe that this is all due to the able leadership of its Chairman and Vice-Chairmen, who have the active cooperation and support of the other Members of the

United Nations. It can also be attributed to the efforts of the experts and of the Secretariat.

Like other members of the Council, we endorse the work programme for the third 90-day period approved by the Committee, and we view favourably the current composition of the Bureau.

We believe that two points merit the attention of the Committee. First, there should be a focus on questions relating to assistance to Member States in implementing the resolution. We hope that, as soon as possible, an assistance fund will be set up, within the framework of the United Nations, that will help Member States to enhance their ability to implement resolution 1373 (2001).

Secondly, we should always keep in mind the fact that the main objective of the CTC is to assist Member States so that they can improve their own legislative and administrative capacity to fight terrorism and take part more effectively in international cooperation against terrorism. To that end, the review should be focused; that will help the CTC to conclude its consideration of the national reports within the appropriate time frame.

The current international fight against terrorism has been continuing for more than seven months — since last September. Some practical problems have emerged during that fight that have raised concern on the part of the international community, and the Council should give due attention to those problems. The question of whether the CTC should, at an appropriate time, respond to certain problems, and the form that such a response should take, merits our consideration. States Members of the United Nations hope that the Council will continue to play its central role in the international fight against terrorism.

Mr. Gokool (Mauritius): My delegation would like to thank the Chairman of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC), Ambassador Greenstock, for his comprehensive and informative briefing on the work of the Committee. My delegation also joins others in commending him and his staff for the very good work done by the Committee. Let me also express my satisfaction for the immense contribution of the Secretariat and the experts to the work of the Committee.

My delegation associates itself with the views and comments expressed by Ambassador Greenstock on the work of the Committee, and we fully support the contents of the draft presidential statement to be adopted after this meeting.

The overwhelming response to resolution 1373 (2001) by Member States is not only a manifestation of the international global alliance against the scourge of terrorism, but is also telling evidence of the desire of each Member State to rid its territory of terrorism. Perhaps this is the first resolution ever to receive such a degree of acclaim and support from Members. Indeed, it must be. When we see the indiscriminate atrocities and callous violence meted out to innocent citizens by barbaric acts of terrorism, when we assess the economic and social damage and the disruption resulting from irresponsible terrorist acts, and, most of all, when we imagine the trials and traumas suffered by the victims and their families, including women and children, we realize the imperative need for immediate action at the national, regional and international level with a view to doing away with the plague that international terrorism represents.

The work conducted by the CTC during the first and second 90-day periods is, indeed, impressive. Most of all, we appreciate the transparent and even-handed manner in which the Committee has been operating. We strongly support the procedures that have been adopted; they have been very rewarding in terms of establishing confidence-building measures between Member States and the CTC. As Mauritius is one of the vice-chairmen of the Committee, my delegation would like to thank the members of the Council for the confidence placed in our delegation. We will continue to work with determination and to shoulder the responsibility of the vice-chairmanship over the next six months with full dedication.

Terrorism cannot be wiped out on this planet without the true and genuine engagement of all countries, individually and collectively. The submission of reports by countries is only the initial stage in the process. Constructive action to combat terrorism will require more than pledges and promises. Effective enforcement at the domestic level of the international conventions signed by Member States would be a good start. In addition, it will be necessary for each country to incorporate the provisions of resolution 1373 (2001) into its domestic legislation.

Allow me to make a few remarks on our experiences with respect to our vice-chairmanship of the Committee and Chairmanship of Subcommittee B. We have been confronted with many questions from the Member States that have so far been invited to our meetings to take cognizance of the draft letters addressed to them following the assessment of their respective reports. Here, we would like to share some of their concerns.

First, States have asked whether some of the questions in the draft letter might not be beyond the scope and purview of the mandate of resolution 1373 (2001). Secondly, they have asked whether the answers to the questions set out in the draft letters would in any way help in understanding whether, or concluding that, a country has complied with resolution 1373 (2001) or whether it has taken sufficient steps to deal with the problem of international terrorism. Thirdly, they have asked what the next course of action might be after the reports of all Member States have been thoroughly studied at the level of the CTC.

While we do not have clear and precise replies to those questions, we believe that the objectives set out in the resolution speak for themselves, and the very comprehensive statement of the Chairman today will help us to clarify many of the points raised.

Another pertinent question is the linkage between respect for human rights and the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001). It is the view of many Member States that anti-terrorism measures should not be an excuse for the violation of human rights. It is important to remind ourselves of what the Secretary-General said at a meeting of the Commission on Human Rights in Geneva on 12 April this year. He said:

"while the Council has primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, this Commission has a particular responsibility to promote the international implementation of human rights. Therefore it must make every effort to protect those threatened by violations of human rights, whether these violations result directly from terrorism or are committed in the name of counter-terrorism."

Finally, let me conclude by making two observations. First, terrorism is the enemy of peace, life, hope and society. It is the enemy of all that we should strive for and of the aspirations of ordinary people. Secondly, in order to fight terrorism and

eradicate it from the globe, it is important to address its causes.

Mr. Corr (Ireland): I would like first to thank you, Mr. President, for arranging today's open meeting of the Council on the work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC).

Ireland fully associates itself with the statement to be delivered by Spain later in the debate on behalf of the European Union.

Resolution 1373 (2001) remains a defining architectural under-pinning in the fight by the international community against international terrorism. The Counter-Terrorism Committee, for its part, has played an indispensable role in monitoring and shaping the response of States in implementing the provisions of resolution 1373 (2001). As the three 90-day work programmes indicate, it has done this comprehensively and rigorously, but also, in the view of our delegation, with sensitivity to the scale of the tasks involved, with openness to the views and perspectives of the wider United Nations membership, and in a spirit of genuine dialogue and transparency. Ireland appreciates this very much.

I would also wish, in particular, to place on record, as others have done this morning, our strong appreciation of the work of the CTC Chairman, Ambassador Greenstock. I would also like to thank him, as well as his colleagues in the United Kingdom Mission and in London for what they have done. The scale of the task of establishing the CTC and getting it off to such a strong start was very daunting and demanding. It required a huge commitment of time and energy by Ambassador Greenstock. So, I want to warmly thank him for this. Ireland also appreciates the dedicated, committed work of the three Vice-Chairmen, the experts appointed to assist the Committee and, of course, the Secretariat.

At this stage in our meeting, there is no need to repeat the many points already made this morning. I would like, however, to make a few general points of importance to my delegation.

First it is of great importance that the CTC continue its present approach of dialogue and of openness to the concerns of United Nations Members. For many States, and not because of any lack of political determination, the legislative and administrative requirements of implementing resolution

1373 (2001) are complex and daunting. There needs to be sustained appreciation of this, and concomitant support from those most capable of providing it.

Secondly, as we progress in the period ahead into more detailed assessments regarding the implementation by States of the requirements of resolution 1373 (2001), we must also be careful, as at present, not to micro-manage or to prescribe beyond the requirements actually laid down in 1373 (2001).

My delegation fully takes the point — and Ambassador Greenstock rightly emphasized this in his remarks — that reaching a measure of confidence that States are taking action on all the issues does not equate to declaring any Member State to be 100-per-cent compliant. It is also, I think, worth emphasizing as a related point that resolution 1373 (2001) is clear on what is required. We must avoid going beyond the spirit or the letter of its provisions. The fight against terrorism is now, so to speak, a global public good and is almost universally regarded as such. That perception must be strengthened, not diminished, over time. This means that a realistic sense of the complexity of things, not any spirit of Manichaeism, will continue to be our safest guide towards our agreed goals. We are, in summary, the guardians of the spirit as well as the detail of 1373 (2001).

Thirdly, Ireland attaches the utmost importance to support by the United Nations, and by the international community generally, for the efforts of developing countries where this is necessary to implement 1373 (2001). This may involve the provision of expertise and assistance as appropriate or, in many cases, pointing to where it is available. It must not mean, of course, a diminution of development assistance for other goals. This also means that we need to understand fully that resolution 1373 (2001) poses particular challenges to many developing countries and to continue fully to take this into account in our work.

Fourthly, Ireland strongly welcomes, as others have this morning, the work of the CTC and its Chair in encouraging regional organizations to work together in the fight against terrorism. This is more than important; it is essential.

Fifthly, on a wider level, we believe that the fight against terrorism can never be at the expense of human rights. Here, my delegation is in full agreement with what the Secretary-General said to the Commission on Human Rights in Geneva on 12 April:

"Let us, therefore, be careful not to place whole communities under suspicion, and subject them to harassment, because of acts committed by some of their members. Nor must we allow the struggle against terrorism to become a pretext for the suppression of legitimate opposition or dissent." (*Press release SG/SM/8196*)

Not only are such measures profoundly unjust. They are also liable to achieve the precise opposite of the desired effect by driving more members of the targeted groups to resort to violence. In short, the Secretary-General went on to say, "any sacrifice of human rights in the struggle against terror is not only wrong in itself, but will ultimately be self-defeating".

I should add that Ireland very much appreciates the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Mrs. Robinson, on human rights and terrorism as presented to the Commission on Human Rights earlier this month. This is an excellent example of the United Nations and its institutions looking, together, at issues affecting us all.

Finally, Ireland endorses fully the remarks made by Ambassador Greenstock earlier on the importance of adequate provision of resources to the CTC. We understand the problems involved, but this is important work for an essential objective and, however we resolve the issue of resources, it must be done.

The President (*spoke in Russian*): I shall now make a statement in my capacity as representative of the Russian Federation.

We note with satisfaction that the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) is continuing to work energetically to implement resolution 1373 (2001). No small credit for this goes to the Chairman of the Committee, Sir Jeremy Greenstock, to all the members of the Committee, to the experts and to the Secretariat.

It is important that the CTC not confine its work to analysing the reports submitted by States on the measures they are taking in the fight against terrorism. The Committee must also constantly bear in mind the need to give advisory and technical assistance to States in order to enable them to effectively comply with their obligations under resolution 1373 (2001). The active work of the CTC in setting up close cooperation with other international structures concerned with counter-terrorism is of great significance. We expect that the

appointment of an additional expert on that subject will give new momentum to the work of the Committee.

We also support the proposal that in selecting new experts due attention should be given to ensuring the representation of all regions. Of course, we support Ambassador Greenstock's appeal to the effect that the Committee should get the appropriate level of Secretariat support. We agree too that, at present, increasing interaction between the CTC and regional organizations is of particular importance.

Since Russia is the current President of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), I can inform the Council that the CIS attaches the utmost importance to counter-terrorism issues. We have set up the appropriate legal basis in the form of a treaty on cooperation among States parties in the area of counter-terrorism. In Moscow, we have established the CIS Counter-Terrorism Centre, in whose work the majority of law-enforcement bodies and special services of the countries of the Commonwealth take part.

Last July, a branch of the CIS Counter-Terrorism Centre was opened in Bishkek; it will monitor the situation in Central Asia and coordinate the activities of the relevant CIS bodies in the counter-terrorism fight in the region.

We support the programme of work of the CTC for the coming 90-day period. We believe it is important to begin preparing now for the next stage in the Committee's work, when it will be necessary to review the responses of States to the additional questions put to them by the CTC. It is necessary to establish in advance the methodology by which the CTC should be guided in putting forward its recommendations for the elimination of flaws in the legislation and practical mechanisms of States to fight terrorism.

The Security Council has a clear general understanding that the Counter-Terrorism Committee should not, and will not, function as a repressive organ or in any way go beyond the limits of its mandate.

Nor should we forget that resolution 1373 (2001) on counter-terrorism was adopted in response to one of the most dangerous challenges of modern times, which was described by the Council as a threat to international peace and security. The Security Council itself therefore bears the main responsibility for putting

an end to this threat, in strict compliance with the Charter of the United Nations. Of course, this applies also to the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001).

The positive trends in the work of the CTC over the past six months have laid a genuine basis for the effective implementation by the Committee of its key functions in carefully monitoring compliance by all Member States with the decisions of the Security Council and of the United Nations in the counter-terrorism struggle. Russia, as a permanent member of the Security Council and a Vice-Chairman of the CTC, is ready to continue to cooperate in these efforts.

I now resume my functions as President of the Council.

The next speaker on my list is the representative of Spain. I invite him to take a seat at the Council table and to make his statement.

Mr. Arias (Spain) (*spoke in Spanish*): I have the honour to speak on behalf of the European Union. Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Cyprus and Malta, as well as Iceland, align themselves with this statement.

The European Union welcomes this fresh opportunity to review the important work undertaken by the Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC). This meeting provides us with an opportunity to present the principal developments in the common action against terrorism undertaken by the member States of the European Union and the European Commission, in fulfilment of resolution 1373 (2001).

I wish once again to underline the historic significance of this resolution as well as the European Union's commitment to its objectives and instruments.

We congratulate the CTC for the work it has done, and especially for the resolve and dedication demonstrated by its members and by the experts who advise it. The United Nations Secretariat also deserves special mention for its collaboration with the CTC and with the Member States.

I must also commend the Committee's transparency. Open briefings are now a common practice of the CTC. Those briefings involve a presentation by the Chairman of the Committee on significant activities as well as on key decisions and progress made in the area.

Thirdly, we commend the CTC's concern for facilitating States' compliance with resolution 1373 (2001), particularly by providing information on offers of assistance.

According to the information presented, 142 national reports had been received by the end of March, but more than 46 States had not yet complied with that obligation. The European Union calls upon those States to submit their reports as a matter of priority.

The European Union understands that, in many cases, non-compliance may be due more to practical difficulties than to lack of political will. Therefore, it is important to facilitate assistance to those States that face this type of problem. Several of the member States of the European Union and the European community are included in the directory of assistance offers published by the CTC.

The European community has, through the European Commission, informed the CTC about the assistance available to third States in areas related to the fight against terrorism, such as finance, customs, immigration, extradition, police, the judiciary and so on. We encourage all potential providers of assistance, advice and expertise to submit an entry to the CTC's directory of assistance.

The CTC recently presented its work plan for the next 90 days, in which it states its confidence in its ability to complete, within a specific time-frame, the evaluation of the first series of reports and to begin reviewing supplementary ones. The Union supports this proposal for continuity in the review of compliance with resolution 1373 (2001).

The assessment of national reports may prove beneficial in helping States to identify areas in which they should strengthen or supplement their domestic legislation or administrative measures. In keeping with the Committee's spirit of transparency, lessons learnt from this evaluation process must be shared with all States, and we trust that the CTC will know how best to do so. The main goal of the CTC should be to achieve a uniform, full and comprehensive application of the resolution.

Measures against terrorism must accord with the Charter of the United Nations, including the obligation to promote and respect human rights. That obligation

should be taken into account fully in the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001).

The CTC is very active in its contacts with regional and subregional organizations. In addition to exchanging information about their respective work in the fight against terrorism, the CTC can contribute very effectively to achieving a coherent approach by those organizations and coordination with their member States. We stress the need for a coordinated international approach to the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001). Furthermore, we underline the role of regional organizations in facilitating assistance to their member States.

The European Union presented a common report to the CTC in addition to those of its member States, and it will soon join with other organizations that have maintained direct contact with the CTC in order to brief them on its joint anti-terrorist activity.

The Secretary-General has created a working group to review and improve actions undertaken by the various departments of the Secretariat in the fight against terrorism. We support that initiative.

The European Union takes note of the Secretary-General's appointment of the new head of the United Nations Vienna-based institutions. We welcome the efforts of the Terrorism Prevention Branch of the Centre for International Crime Prevention as part of United Nations system-wide counter-terrorism efforts. In this regard, the European Union awaits the report of the Secretary-General requested by paragraph 103 of General Assembly resolution 56/253, which will

"make proposals to strengthen the Terrorism Prevention Branch ... to enable it to carry out its mandate as approved by the General Assembly".

Even before 11 September, the European Union had been undertaking significant coordinated efforts, on the understanding that terrorism takes advantage of every loophole and of legal or administrative differences among countries.

The European Union gives maximum importance to the fight against terrorism, which is the top priority of the Spanish presidency. The European Union common action is focused on the areas where it can contribute an added value to the national efforts of its members, complementing them.

This common European initiative stems from a common position and an action plan adopted by the heads of State and Government of the European Union. In the spirit of transparency, we have submitted that action plan to the Security Council for dissemination. The Union's goal is to develop concrete common or concerted measures against terrorism within and outside the European Union.

The Union's response includes a broad range of actions. Some are political, others legal or operative. Many entail a greater dialogue and closer cooperation within the European Union and with third countries.

The implementation of our action plan is being carried out very actively. In the field of justice and home affairs, an important set of measures has been agreed. They include the European Arrest Warrant; a common definition of terrorist crimes; a common list of terrorist organizations; a new judicial cooperation unit called Eurojust; and Europol, an anti-terrorist task force within the joint police unit.

With respect to the fight against the financing of terrorism, compliance with resolution 1373 (2001) is well under way. The list of terrorist individuals, entities and organizations annexed to the common position of 27 December is being revised and updated. Just yesterday, a major suspect was detained in Spain who is believed to be responsible for the financing of Al Qaeda.

The European Union is also carrying out an assessment of its relations with third countries in the light of their attitude towards terrorism.

In the desire for transparency that the European Union shares with the Committee, we have sent the plan of action to the President of the Council, as I mentioned earlier.

In closing, the European Union believes that terrorism is a very real threat to all States. International cooperation is therefore crucial in combating it and in ensuring that perpetrators are brought to justice. The actions of the European Union are aimed at individuals or groups of terrorists, never at peoples, religions or cultures. The goal is to strengthen international security, the rule of law and human rights.

The President (*spoke in Russian*): The next speaker inscribed on my list is the representative of Chile. I invite him to take a seat at the Council table and to make his statement.

Mr. Valdés (Chile) (*spoke in Spanish*): Allow me to thank you, Mr. President, for your timely initiative to convene this open debate on the work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee, at a time when the international community is confounded both by the appalling violence unleashed against the population of Palestine and by the atrocity of the acts of terrorism committed against civilians in Israel.

That situation morally degrades all mankind and should lead us to realize the urgency of making progress towards the common goals that we set for ourselves as an Organization in the aftermath of the events of 11 September 2001, namely, to eradicate terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and to address situations, such as that in the Middle East, which feed the worst expressions of hate and resentment and thereby foster a climate that contributes to the spiral of violence and terror.

Chile fully endorses the statement to be made shortly by the representative of Costa Rica on behalf of the Rio Group.

Today, my country would like to reiterate its condemnation of the terrorist acts committed on 11 September and to express its support for resolution 1373 (2001), which seeks, within the framework of the Charter of the United Nations, to restore international security through the adoption of adequate measures to eradicate international terrorism.

Within that framework, we welcome the establishment of the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the Security Council, established pursuant to that resolution, which recently put forward its programme of work for a third period of 90 days. We note the professionalism and transparency of its efforts and the wise guidance of Ambassador Jeremy Greenstock and his Vice-Chairmen. We trust that during this new phase the Committee will maintain the transparency of its work and the impartiality of its results.

We urge the countries that have not yet submitted their national reports to cooperate with the Committee, whose positive results will benefit the international community as a whole.

As we said in our first statement following the events of 11 September, Chile believes that terrorism is a rejection of the basic principles of human coexistence and that it is contrary to every civilized principle. Combating terrorism is therefore the responsibility of

each and every member of the international community. As Secretary-General Kofi Annan has stated, the United Nations must have the courage to recognize that just as there are common objectives, there are also common enemies, and that to defeat them, all nations must combine their efforts, and the United Nations has a unique role to play in promoting this effort.

That is why we believe that it is essential for us to underscore today the value of both multilateral action and the United Nations in this complex task. Moreover, we feel obliged to express our conviction that it is only within this multilateral framework that it will be possible to combat both those who make terrorism a way of life and the conditions that enable their hate to resonate among disaffected groups throughout the world.

The fight against terrorism must therefore be waged within the framework of each country's respect for the rule of law, international law and human rights. Morally and ethically ambiguous actions which use that objective as justification merely hinder efforts to eradicate terrorism. Any State that loses sight of the ethical difference that separates it from the terrorist is giving up in advance the principal weapon that enables it defend its citizens, namely, the legitimacy of its cause.

We are also convinced that the oppression of peoples, ignorance accompanied by extreme ideologies and especially the conditions of extreme poverty in which a substantial part of humanity lives are increasingly creating a climate of marginalization and dehumanization that encourages recourse to violence and legitimizes the actions of terrorists through the degradation it perpetrates. We should not lose sight of the limitations of strategies that reduce this combat to a simple question of military strength. Our strategy in combating terrorism must be based on a multifaceted and resolute approach that includes the commitment freely undertaken by our heads of State and contained in the Millennium Declaration.

While respecting the mandate given to the Committee, Chile would like the Committee to also be used to gather experiences that would facilitate progress towards the elaboration of new concepts of security that are more in tune with the problems of the twenty-first century.

My country welcomes the recent entry into force of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, adopted by the General Assembly in 1999, on which many of the provisions of Council resolution 1373 (2001) were based. It also notes with satisfaction that in the Organization of American States negotiations have been concluded on the inter-American convention against terrorism, which we hope will be adopted at that organization's general assembly to be held in Barbados.

In 2001, Chile, in its capacity as coordinator of the Rio Group, organized a meeting of legal experts to consider questions related to the prevention and punishment of acts of terrorism, and particularly to Security Council resolution 1373 (2001). The text adopted at that meeting was the result of a fruitful exchange of opinions on national legislation in force regarding terrorism and on their reform. That made it possible to take note of the progress achieved by our Group and the advantages of reviewing these efforts within a regional framework.

Chile will participate in all appropriate forums with a message of total rejection of terrorism without relativism of any kind. To that end, it has a clear willingness to implement and apply the 12 treaties adopted within the framework of the United Nations on this topic. Chile is a party to all those treaties.

The President (*spoke in Russian*): The next speaker inscribed on my list is the representative of Japan. I invite him to take a seat at the Council table and to make his statement.

Mr. Satoh (Japan): Since the heinous terrorist attacks of 11 September last year, significant progress has been made through international cooperation in the fight against terrorism. This progress is encouraging, but the fight is only at its beginning stage. It is therefore essential for all Member States to strengthen their cooperative efforts to attain our common goal of eliminating terrorism.

In that context, I cannot overemphasize the importance of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC), particularly its valuable activities to enhance the capacity of countries concerned with combating terrorism. I would thus like to pay my highest tribute to Ambassador Jeremy Greenstock and the other members of the CTC Bureau for the strenuous efforts they have devoted to the activities of that important Committee.

Thanks to them, the CTC is already a successful institution.

In the immediate aftermath of the 11 September attacks, Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi affirmed that the Japanese Government is resolved to make the fight against terrorism its own responsibility and to engage itself actively in that fight. The full implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) is a central task in such efforts on the part of the Japanese Government.

In particular, the Government of Japan places high priority on the swift implementation of the Security Council's measures in order to deprive terrorists of any possibility of withdrawing funds before their assets are frozen. In freezing the financial assets of the individuals and entities associated with Al Qaeda and the Taliban pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1333 (2000) and 1390 (2002), the Japanese Government has been taking the necessary measures nearly simultaneously with the sanctions Committee's decisions to add an individual or an entity to the sanctions list. The assistance extended by the sanctions Committee is crucially important in order to make it possible for us to take such swift action. I would therefore like to take this opportunity to express our appreciation to Ambassador Alfonso Valdivieso, Chairman of the sanctions Committee, for his cooperation.

Furthermore, in order to ensure the thorough implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) and, at the same time, to make it possible for the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism to enter into force, the Japanese Government has submitted the relevant draft legislation to the Japanese Diet and plans to ratify the Convention as soon as the Diet approves it. That will complete Japan's ratification of all 12 anti-terrorism conventions.

We highly appreciate the fact that the CTC has been vigorously conducting its work of reviewing the reports submitted by Member States on the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001). Therefore, it is all the more important to urge those countries that have not yet done so to submit their reports to the CTC promptly. In that connection, the Japanese Government considers it a serious problem that many countries, despite their intentions, have not submitted their reports because they lack the capacity to do so. Therefore, we would like to call on the CTC urgently

to consider what needs to be done to help those countries.

Assistance to developing countries is essential in order to secure the global implementation of resolution 1373 (2001), and such assistance could be better organized if the CTC could identify countries in need as well as the areas in which they require assistance. Such a step would facilitate cooperation between donor and recipient countries and would further promote the implementation by developing countries of resolution 1373 (2001). From that point of view, we support the CTC's intention to focus its future activities on those countries facing difficulties in implementing resolution 1373 (2001).

In this context, it is particularly important to upgrade the CTC directory of assistance, which already exists to a limited extent. To that end, we must urge those countries capable of providing assistance to register their assistance programmes in the CTC directory as soon as possible. The Japanese Government, for its part, has already registered its own technical assistance training programmes and has decided to double the number of trainees that it will accept for those programmes in 2002.

The Japanese Government supports the CTC's intention to take advantage of cooperation with regional organizations and other international forums to promote the full implementation of resolution 1373 (2001). My Government, for its part, will work to see to it that regional organizations and other forums to which it belongs expand their cooperation with the CTC.

I would like to conclude by stressing that now is the time for all Member States to reaffirm our common commitment to combat terrorism and to renew our determination to support the CTC so that it can continue its valuable work, building upon the success it has achieved so far. The tasks that the CTC will have to face in the future will be far more challenging than those it faced during the initial period. In the light of this recognition, the Japanese Government will remain committed to do its best in support of the CTC in the months to come.

The President (*spoke in Russian*): The next speaker inscribed on my list is the representative of Canada, whom I invite to take a seat at the Council table and to make his statement.

Mr. Heinbecker (Canada) (*spoke in French*): Since 11 September, the global community has moved beyond condemnation, condolences and solidarity to practical action against terrorism. To a very large extent, that action is guided by resolution 1373 (2001), which marked an exceptionally important step. We are pleased to see that this dynamic continues. We remain acutely aware that we must work in the spirit of multilateralism and partnership to find new and creative ways to face common threats in our increasingly interdependent world.

I should like to offer my compliments to Ambassador Greenstock and to the Vice-Chairmen of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) for the remarkable work that they have accomplished.

(*spoke in English*)

On 19 September 2001, leaders of the Group of 8 (G-8) issued a statement that condemned the terrorist attacks of 11 September and cited the 12 United Nations counter-terrorism instruments as the standard for international action in the fight against terrorism. Those conventions and Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) provide us with the requisite counter-terrorism architecture. We urge all countries to implement these instruments as soon as they possibly can.

Canada recently ratified the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and, just last week, ratified the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings. That means we have now implemented all 12 United Nations counter-terrorism instruments. I should like to add that under our system, treaties are ratified only when we have the necessary measures in place to implement them.

In their 19 September statement, the G-8 leaders also requested their foreign, finance, justice and other relevant ministers to draw up a list of specific measures to enhance counter-terrorism cooperation. As this year's Chair of the G-8, Canada has initiated a cooperative relationship with the Counter-Terrorism Committee — one that, we hope, will mature into a strong and effective partnership.

At the first meeting between the G-8 and the CTC, the issues of capacity-building and outreach were discussed. With respect to capacity-building, the G-8 respects the CTC as the central body for monitoring

and facilitating the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001). The G-8 will cooperate closely with the Counter-Terrorism Committee, supporting its efforts in any way that is appropriate.

In terms of capacity-building, we are aware that members of the global community face challenges with regard to both financial and human resources. Technical assistance — providing expertise in a number of fields, from the drafting of legislation to law enforcement and security — is perhaps even more important, and definitely more enduring, than financial assistance.

Representatives of the G-8 and the CTC have agreed to meet quarterly, with the next scheduled meeting in June 2002. In the meantime, G-8 expert groups and ministerial groups will also meet. We believe that, by the time of the next exchange between the G-8 and the CTC, we will have more progress, and more significant progress, to report.

Multilateralism and partnership remain key if we are to develop long-term solutions to this horrific challenge to us all. The G-8 will focus on practical, multidimensional action. The priorities and goals are clear and the G-8 looks forward to cooperating with the CTC as we all work to meet these goals. No single country will be able to achieve its security on its own.

I wish to say a word about Secretariat support. Canada is one of the countries most insistent on limiting the growth of the United Nations budget. We do recognize nonetheless that the membership cannot just dump new, unsourced obligations on the Secretariat. At the same time, we in Canada are also one of the more insistent countries in urging that resources be shifted to meet changing and new priorities. In our view, counter-terrorism is such a priority and we assume the Secretariat agrees. In fact, some parts of the Secretariat have adjusted appropriately and we call on those departments that still have not done so to adjust their support so that the CTC gets the back-up that it so urgently and appropriately needs.

The President (*spoke in Russian*): I hope that the representative of Canada does not include drinking water among those priorities that have become less urgent.

The next speaker on my list is the representative of Ukraine. I invite him to take a seat at the Council table and to make his statement.

Mr. Kuchinsky (Ukraine): At the outset, I would like to thank you, Sir, for organizing this debate on the activities of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC).

We are grateful to the Chairman of the Committee, Sir Jeremy Greenstock, for his summary of the Committee's work and for sharing with us its plans for future activities, as well as for the excellent manner in which he and the other members of the Bureau have been conducting their work. We highly appreciate the efforts of the Chairman and the Bureau to achieve maximum efficiency, transparency and cooperation with all Member States.

I would also like to take this opportunity to express my Government's full support for the Counter-Terrorism Committee's work programme for the next 90 days.

The CTC has entered a new phase. Its workload is enormous, but this is the work that needs to be done to achieve the objectives and we place our trust in the Committee members' competence and wisdom. We believe that the effective work of the Committee under the chairmanship of Sir Jeremy Greenstock, in close cooperation with all Member States, constitutes the most vivid example of thorough implementation of Security Council resolutions.

As the United Nations brings together the political, diplomatic, legal, economic, humanitarian and security dimensions of the counter-terrorism agenda, it provides an appropriate framework for national and international actions. It is the base for our collective efforts in fighting terrorism and we believe that, as this crime is a transnational phenomenon, only multilateral action can counter it successfully. A useful exchange of opinions and information between representatives of organizations, States and the CTC would definitely benefit the work of the Committee.

In this regard, Ukraine welcomes steps taken by the Committee to facilitate dialogue with States and relevant international and regional organizations on matters covered by resolution 1373 (2001). We also attach great importance to the continuing communication by the Committee of regular information on its activities. This, in our view, is one of the essential prerequisites of its success.

Another direction of the work that is successfully covered by the Committee is to provide appropriate assistance to those countries that are willing but unable to improve their counter-terrorism capabilities. I would like to express the full support of my country for the efforts of the Committee to help such countries by establishing a directory of sources of advice and expertise in the areas covered by resolution 1373 (2001).

I will not focus on our national report, which was submitted to the Committee, but let me underline some recent developments related to Ukraine in connection with measures against international terrorism that have been taken since the January meeting of the Council.

This year, Ukraine will become a party to the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism and the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings. The relevant instruments have already been deposited by Ukraine. I wish to emphasize that my country is among the few Member States that have ratified the European Convention without any reservations. We also expect that the issue of the ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, signed in June 2000, will be high on the agenda of the new, recently elected Parliament of Ukraine. With the ratification of that instrument, Ukraine will become a party to all universal conventions and protocols on international terrorism.

The Department of Financial Monitoring was recently established as a separate governmental agency within the Ministry of Finance. The main task of the Department is to collect and analyse information on financial transactions that are subject to mandatory supervision, with a view to recommending legal and executive measures against money-laundering.

Under the auspices of the Council of Europe, Ukraine also initiated an international meeting of experts on illegal migration with the purpose of elaborating proposals for an international strategy to limit the spread of terrorism by strengthening migration regimes.

Finally, I would like to wish the Committee and its Chairman every success in their future work. Let me reconfirm that Ukraine stands ready to make its worthy contribution to our common cause.

The President (*spoke in Russian*): I now call on the Chairman of the Counter-Terrorism Committee to respond to some of the comments.

Sir Jeremy Greenstock: I just wish to catch up with some of the questions raised and comments made before people depart for lunch.

I am extremely grateful for the general support which the Committee has had from those members and non-members of the Council who have spoken and for the careful thought that has gone into their presentations this morning. They have been generous in their praise of the work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) so far, but I want to underline once again, as many speakers have said, how important it is that this be a team effort. A lot of people have contributed to it, not least, may I say again, my own staff, both in my delegation and in the support I have had from London.

I think that Ambassador Mahbubani rightly pointed to some of the areas where the CTC has made a difference, but I think it goes beyond his four points. The overall determination of virtually all Member States to do something about terrorism has definitely taken off since 11 September and since the adoption of resolution 1373 (2001). One of the most important of them is the extra legislation that is now being passed. It is not just looking at legislation which is now going forward, it is the actual adoption of new legislation. The increase in the ratifications of the conventions and the real cooperation that is beginning to take place in stopping terrorist actions and the financing of terrorism amount to more than intentions; it is actually happening now. And I want very quickly to move on to the area of assistance and make that an actual and not just an intended measure.

There was clearly some confusion over numbers, because 143 plus 50 does not add up to 189. The fact is that we have had, as I said in my report, reports from Member States and others, including the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the European Union, the Cook Islands and Switzerland, which are not Members of the United Nations as such, yet. That adds up to 193. There are 50 which now need to move. I am grateful to those who said how important that is.

It is the Committee's approach to liaise with non-reporters in a cooperative way since virtually all of them are not reporting because they have difficulties. Japan and others have said "well then, they need

assistance, and that assistance must be arranged". That is something I now want to do. May I inform the Council and, indeed, the Committee, that I am now in a position to move forward with the appointment of the seventh expert and will take action on that within the next 24 hours. It is an important appointment and one on which I want work to get going.

Regional organizations are absolutely vital, as many people have said. Frankly, I think that as we move forward in the CTC's work with regional organizations, this could be the beginning of a model of cooperation with regional organizations in other aspects of the Council's work. I think we need to give some thought to that. I particularly appreciate Norway's work with the Organization of African Unity in setting up a project to get them going in implementation, a project which I did not know about. Inevitably, because of lack of experience in this field, Africa is in danger of falling behind in this whole area, and I very much appreciate that sort of donor-State activity with regional organizations.

Cameroon and others referred to the whole concept of State responsibility. I think that Ambassador Belinga-Eboutou expressed that very well. It lies at the heart of the effective implementation of resolution 1373 (2001). In the end, the CTC can be only a catalyst for this, although, if we have to, at the end of the day, there is a bit of a stick to wave. But States must take on their own responsibility. There is nothing more important than that. That is where it is in their own interest to use their regional organizations and for that to be an active area.

On human rights, I think we have the balance right. I have taken careful note of what the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights has said recently and of what the Secretary-General has said.

But I think the Committee has got the balance right. The Committee is in consensus on human rights: it is awareness and discussion and liaison. But it is not implementing action as far as human rights obligations are concerned. The Committee is working up to its full mandate but not beyond it.

I will pick up some of the points from regional organizations and other Member States after lunch. But Spain, on behalf of the European Union, mentioned lessons learned and the spreading of lessons learned. One very useful paper produced recently on the subject of lessons learned from reports so far was written by the spokesman for the Committee's experts, Mr. Walter Gehr. It has now been distributed to all Member States as a resource. I suggest that the delegations look at it. It is a useful addition to the category of lessons learned.

Spain also mentioned the Secretariat setting up a unit. Before this meeting, I discussed with Sir Kieran Prendergast whether the Secretariat wished to speak. I do not think that unit is yet fully formed enough to make an input. It will be up and running, I understand, by the end of June. In the next debate that we have, I hope that the Secretariat will make a full contribution.

As for the Vienna institutions mentioned by Spain, there will be an important series of seminars and symposiums in earlier June. I will be going to one of them on 3 and 4 June.

I will pick up other points after lunch because people want to get away. I thank everyone for the positive tone of the debate so far.

The President (*spoke in Russian*): I thank Sir Jeremy Greenstock for his additional comments.

I propose now to suspend the meeting until 3 p.m.

The meeting was suspended at 1.20 p.m.



Security Council

Fifty-seventh year

*Provisional***4512th** meeting

Monday, 15 April 2002, 3 p.m.

New York

<i>President:</i>	Mr. Lavrov	(Russian Federation)
<i>Members:</i>	Bulgaria	Mr. Tafrov
	Cameroon	Mr. Belinga-Eboutou
	China	Mr. Wang Yingfan
	Colombia	Mr. Valdivieso
	France	Mr. Levitte
	Guinea	Mr. Fall
	Ireland	Mr. Corr
	Mauritius	Mr. Gokool
	Mexico	Mr. Aguilar Zinser
	Norway	Mr. Kolby
	Singapore	Mr. Mahbubani
	Syrian Arab Republic	Mr. Wehbe
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. Harrison
	United States of America	Mr. Cunningham

Agenda

Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts.

This record contains the text of speeches delivered in English and of the interpretation of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to the original languages only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room C-178.



The meeting resumed at 3.10 p.m.

The President (*spoke in Russian*): The next speaker inscribed on my list is the representative of Costa Rica. I invite him to take a seat at the Council table and to make his statement.

Mr. Niehaus (Costa Rica) (*spoke in Spanish*): I am deeply honoured to speak to the Security Council on behalf of the 19 States members of the Rio Group, in my capacity as the representative of Costa Rica, the *Pro Tempore* Secretariat.

Last Friday, 12 April, the Presidents of the States members of the Rio Group, meeting in San José, Costa Rica, agreed on a declaration of principles in which they reiterated their firm condemnation of terrorism. The Presidents declared:

"We forcefully condemn and reject terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, and we support all regional and international measures of cooperation and coordination to suppress it, within the framework of strict compliance with human rights and international humanitarian law and other principles and norms of international law, and in conformity with the resolutions and instruments of the United Nations and the inter-American system, as well as with other relevant initiatives on this subject, in particular through the creation of mechanisms for the exchange of information and judicial cooperation to facilitate the prevention and suppression of acts of terrorism. The fight against terrorism should also be based on the promotion of a culture of peace, tolerance and solidarity. We agree to promote the adoption of the Inter-American Convention against terrorism during the thirty-second session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States, which will be held in Barbados."

I have requested that declaration to be circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

As Mrs. Mary Robinson, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, has stressed, terrorism is a threat to the most fundamental human rights, the right to life. The formulation of a common approach to counter-terrorism serves human rights. With that spirit, the Rio Group fully supports the content of resolution 1373 (2001) adopted on

28 September 2001, as well as the work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee.

The fight against the scourge of terrorism requires true universal cooperation with the view to upholding the basic principles of peaceful coexistence among all peoples and nations as well as guaranteeing peace, security and development for all humanity. In that context, the Counter-Terrorism Committee plays a key role in the coordination of universal action against this crime.

The Rio Group welcomes the excellent work of the Committee in its analysis of national reports submitted in conformity with resolution 1373 (2001). It acknowledges the leadership of its Chairman, Ambassador Sir Jeremy Greenstock, and of its Vice-Chairmen. In particular, we are grateful for the opportunity for constructive dialogue between the Security Council and Member States that has been provided by the submission of national reports. We further note the Committee's intention to finalize the consideration of the first reports by 31 May, an enormous task considering the complexity and breadth of the 143 documents that have been submitted.

The struggle against terrorism calls for the creation of institutional and police procedures that will effectively protect the population. We believe that special attention should be given to the dangerous relationship among drug trafficking networks, terrorist groups, illicit traffic in weapons and money-laundering. We must proscribe the transfer of weapons to all rebel and extremist groups as well as to the Governments that support them. Similarly, it is indispensable to increase technology transfer bilateral cooperation in the area of police and judicial training, and financial assistance to all States that require them to prevent and suppress terrorism.

In that context, constant dialogue and communication among the Counter-Terrorism Committee, Member States and regional and subregional organizations creates an ideal framework to coordinate and invigorate intergovernmental and inter-institutional cooperation and assistance to prevent terrorism and to strengthen national justice systems. In this regard, we are grateful for the Committee's establishment of a list of possible sources of expert advice and assistance.

For its part, the Rio Group has held a series of consultations in compliance with resolution 1373

(2001) with a view to preventing and suppressing terrorist acts and to effectively implementing the Security Council's decisions on this matter. In that regard, I would like to highlight the document prepared by legal experts of the Rio Group on the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001), which was been circulated as an annex to document S/2002/107.

As the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights has aptly said, combating terrorism requires that we tackle the sources of insecurity at their root. The Rio Group is aware that extremism is fuelled by political oppression, extreme poverty, hunger, destitution, disease and the violation of fundamental human rights. We know that respect for human rights and democracy in all fields is the best protection against terrorism. The fight against terrorism must be a reason to reaffirm basic rights. True and sustainable peace is born of mutual respect, dialogue and the rejection of violence.

For that reason, we believe that a comprehensive strategy to ensure the respect for human dignity, in all spheres, is required. We are convinced that fighting this crime must lead us to build more open and tolerant societies, where a true culture of peace, tolerance and solidarity reigns. We are confident that the work of the Security Council and its Counter-Terrorism Committee will enable us to make progress towards that goal.

The President (*spoke in Russian*): The next speaker on my list is the representative of Australia. I invite him to take a seat at the Council table and to make his statement.

Mr. Stuart (Australia): Thank you, Mr. President, for convening this timely and important meeting on an issue of deep interest and continuing concern to Member States. We would like to use the opportunity today to summarize for the Council Australia's own efforts to strengthen our counter-terrorism capacity and in particular our efforts to enhance our cooperation with other countries, especially in our own region.

Before doing so, I wish to join many others today in acknowledging and expressing our appreciation for the sustained effort by the members of the Security Council and the Secretariat staff working with them to establish the Council's Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC). Sir Jeremy Greenstock deserves the many accolades he has received for this, but we are also keenly aware that many other colleagues have worked hard and well to develop the important role that the

CTC is now playing in strengthening international efforts against terrorism.

The 11 September terrorist attacks on the United States demonstrated in stark, tragic terms the current weaknesses in the international counter-terrorism regime. They revealed that the existing counter-terrorism instruments, for example, while enjoying wide adherence, did not provide sufficient accountability or verification of their implementation. Other weaknesses included insufficient information exchange and the lack of assistance for capacity-building. It is heartening to hear, for example in today's debate, many countries addressing these issues.

Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) has provided a comprehensive framework for international action against terrorism. It is a blueprint for addressing these weaknesses, particularly in relation to suppressing the financing of terrorism. A key aspect of resolution 1373 (2001) is its requirement that all Member States report on the national and regional implementation of counter-terrorism efforts. Australia joins others today in encouraging all Member States to implement fully these and the other provisions of resolution 1373 (2001).

Even before 11 September, Australia had in place substantial measures to combat terrorism. As host to the 2000 Olympics, we had recent experience in addressing the terrorist threat. Since December 2001, when we submitted Australia's first report to the Counter-Terrorism Committee, the Government of Australia has introduced to Parliament comprehensive new laws specifically directed to strengthen the capacity of law enforcement to prevent, detect, investigate and prosecute terrorist acts; strengthen measures to detect, freeze and seize terrorist assets and eliminate terrorist financing; and enable Australia to become a party to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings. These efforts reflect Australia's firm resolve to further strengthen its domestic counter-terrorism laws and practices.

But we realize that, as is outlined in resolution 1373 (2001), counter-terrorism activity cannot be limited to efforts at the national level. Bilateral, regional and international cooperation is essential to effectively combat terrorism in all its forms and in all its locations. At the bilateral level, Australia is pleased

to report that on 7 February 2002 we signed a memorandum of understanding with Indonesia on combating international terrorism.

The memorandum provides a framework for bilateral cooperation to prevent, suppress and combat international terrorism through the exchange and flow of information and intelligence. It also provides for cooperation between law- enforcement agencies and the strengthening of capacity- building through networking, training and education programmes, visits and joint operations. We are currently considering a number of initiatives to implement this memorandum.

In our own region, Australia is actively contributing to promoting cooperation against terrorism. From 25 to 27 March, together with the United States, New Zealand and the Pacific Islands Forum secretariat, Australia co-hosted a Pacific Islands counter-terrorism workshop, which was held in Honolulu. The workshop successfully raised awareness among Pacific Island countries of the nature and threat posed by international terrorism and of the measures needed to combat it. It produced a report that will serve as a guide to Pacific Island countries in giving effect to resolution 1373 (2001) and in implementing the counter-terrorism conventions. The workshop emphasized the importance of preventing terrorist financing, strengthening border controls, and developing and implementing appropriate domestic counter-terrorism legislative regimes, with a focus on the particular regional environment for Pacific Island countries.

Australia also participated in an Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Regional Forum workshop on financial measures against terrorism, which was also held in Honolulu, from 24 to 26 March. That workshop emphasized the need to coordinate international measures to suppress the financing of terrorism, as well as the role the ASEAN Regional Forum and other regional groups can play in developing mechanisms for information-sharing. In short, Australia sees both the Pacific Islands Forum and the ASEAN Regional Forum as regional bodies with a significant contribution to make to counter-terrorism.

Although we have been active at the national and regional levels, we recognize that further steps and a long-term committed effort are required. Later this week, from 17 to 19 April in Bangkok, Australia will

co-host with Thailand a workshop of the ASEAN Regional Forum on the prevention of terrorism. The Bangkok workshop will enable Forum participants to obtain a greater understanding of practical measures to prevent terrorist activity, with a focus on border control, security measures for international events, measures to detect explosive materials, and aviation security. More generally, the workshop will examine means of preventing terrorism and enhancing security through improved information flow and intelligence exchange. It will be the second in what is developing into a series of ASEAN Regional Forum workshops focused on achieving concrete and practical outcomes to improve security and regional cooperation in counter-terrorism.

Australia strongly supports the work done in the United Nations to ensure that there is a broad international front against terrorism. As stressed by the Prime Minister of Australia, the Honourable John Howard, when he addressed the Council on 30 January this year, in implementing the important resolutions recently agreed in New York, Australia is looking to the Council for an emphasis on action rather than on rhetoric.

The President (*spoke in Russian*): The next speaker on my list is the representative of Turkey. I invite him to take a seat at the Council table and to make his statement.

Mr. Cengizer (Turkey): Mr. President, at the outset, I would like to thank you for convening this open meeting on one of the most important issues of our time. Your initiative gives Member States the opportunity to put forward their views on ways of combating international terrorism as well as to address the work of the Counter- Terrorism Committee.

I would like also to thank whole-heartedly Sir Jeremy Greenstock, Chairman of the Counter-Terrorism Committee, for his cogent briefing and for the remarkable work that he and his colleagues are doing.

We know without a doubt that terrorism poses a very great danger to civilization as we know it, threatens the fundamental rights of the individual and endangers the fabric of societies everywhere and at all times. It represents a violation of human rights, in whatever form it occurs. As such, it is a potent means of oppression.

Turkey has given unequivocal support to efforts aimed at combating in earnest this modern scourge. We have been trying for some time now to impress on the international community the need to defend a bipartisan position on this issue. Last year's tragic events should have put to rest any doubts about the true nature of terrorism. There can be no degree of support and no leniency with respect to a phenomenon that has absolute and irredeemable consequences.

Let me say it loud and clear: there is no such thing as "better terrorists". There are no worthy causes pursued by terrorists. Their very choice of that method nullifies the end they desire.

Furthermore, in this increasingly global world, it is more and more common to see terrorist groups forming complex relationships and interrelated structures among themselves. After all, from their perspective, this is an easy and achievable thing to do.

However, it is worrying and deeply disturbing that some segments of the international community are still shying away from achieving a similarly feasible cluster of means in combating terrorism. Definitional problems might conceal important philosophical differences, but the results of terrorism will be the same for everyone.

It is high time that we choose the only viable option before us: intensify international cooperation against terrorism, and stop looking for worthy terrorist causes, as there are none. It is on this understanding that we are actively involved in the work of United Nations bodies.

We regard Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) as an effective instrument and fully support its implementation. Our appreciation goes to the Counter-Terrorism Committee for its work. We look forward to working closely with the Committee and are cooperating with other States in our region and beyond, as well as within the fold of relevant international organizations. As testimony of our degree of commitment to deal forcefully with this scourge, we have signed nearly 50 bilateral agreements concerning cooperation in combating terrorism.

Turkey is party to 10 of the existing 12 United Nations conventions. The process of ratification of the remaining two is under way. We support the early completion of the ongoing discussions on a comprehensive convention against international

terrorism and on an international convention on the suppression of nuclear terrorism.

In this context, we attach particular importance to the denial of safe haven to terrorists and to their extradition. It would be neither prudent nor just to allow terrorists not to face a blanket regime or to enable them to benefit from impunity with respect to the offences they have committed.

Turkey, as an associate country of the European Union and one that normally aligns itself with the European Union's declared positions on a wide spectrum of issues, regrets today that it cannot do the same with respect to this vastly important issue.

We agree with the essence and the general thrust of the statement made on behalf of the European Union. However, we cannot sustain a credible fight against terrorism if we address the problem only partially and are selective with regard to terrorist groups and organizations. We believe that the list of individuals, entities and organizations annexed to the common position of 27 December 2001, to which the European Union statement referred, is incomplete in its present form and is deficient. We hope that known terrorist organizations will be included in that list. We are waiting to see a more resolute stance on the part of the European Union that befits the philosophy contained in its statement.

The President (*spoke in Russian*): The next speaker on my list is the representative of Cambodia. I invite him to take a seat at the Council table and to make his statement.

Mr. Ouch Borith (Cambodia): I have the honour to speak on behalf of the members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) — namely, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam — on this matter which is of great importance to all of us.

Seven months after resolution 1373 (2001) was adopted, ASEAN notes the hard work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) under the stewardship of Sir Jeremy Greenstock. At this juncture, ASEAN wishes to acknowledge Chairman Greenstock's leadership, his commitment to an active and transparent dialogue between the CTC and Member States, and his determination to pursue what the Committee has set out to accomplish. ASEAN

welcomes the establishment of a directory of technical assistance. ASEAN also encourages the Committee, through Chairman Greenstock, to continue networking efforts with various regional and international organizations, which we consider relevant and useful.

I am pleased to inform the Council that since our last meeting ASEAN has further stepped up its commitment to combat terrorism. At the political level, I am happy to say that our foreign ministers discussed this crucial issue at great length during their retreat in Phuket, Thailand on 21 February 2002. They took that opportunity to update each other on their countries' counter-terrorism efforts, and they stressed the importance of closer cooperation and joint efforts among ASEAN member countries, especially in intelligence and information sharing.

At the same time, ASEAN has also undertaken practical measures. Our law enforcement agencies have deepened their cooperation through sharing information and best practices. We also recognize the importance of developing regional capacity-building programmes to enhance members' capabilities in countering terrorism. ASEAN has also increased its role and involvement with the international community within existing frameworks such as "ASEAN + 3", the ASEAN dialogue partners and the ASEAN Regional Forum.

ASEAN is mindful of the importance of enhancing the relevant channels of cooperation — such as through bilateral and multilateral arrangements — within and outside ASEAN. Furthermore, we continue to learn from other regional and international organizations in the efforts to combat terrorism in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and other international laws.

The successful conclusion of the ASEAN ad hoc experts group meeting held in Bali, Indonesia, from 21 to 23 January 2002 on the work programme to implement the ASEAN plan of action to combat transnational crime is another crucial step forward. The meeting involved eight task forces, which dealt with combating terrorism, trafficking in persons, arms smuggling, sea piracy, money laundering, illicit drug trafficking, international economic crime and cyber crime, respectively.

Furthermore, ASEAN member countries also participated in the regional ministerial conference on people smuggling, trafficking in persons and related

transnational crime held in Bali from 26 to 28 February 2002. There the ministers expressed deep concern about the possible links between terrorist elements and people smuggling and trafficking operations and stated that these activities were now rivalling narcotics in profitability.

Another important mechanism for us is the ASEAN Regional Forum — ARF. Under this forum, the ARF members recently participated in a workshop on financial measures against terrorism in Honolulu from 24 to 26 March. I would like to take this opportunity to sincerely thank the Governments of the United States and Malaysia for this initiative. The outcome of the workshop was very productive. At the workshop, ARF members had an opportunity to discuss such vital issues as terrorist financial activities and an international framework for combating them, the roles of regional and international multilateral organizations, and national implementation of the international framework of financial measures against terrorism. Another ARF workshop on the prevention of terrorism, which is being organized by the Thai and Australian Governments, is scheduled to be held in Bangkok from 17 to 19 April. In order to build further on the outcomes of the workshops, their results will be reported to ARF members when they meet again, in Hanoi, from 22 to 24 April for the ARF inter-sessional support group meeting.

In addition, a special ASEAN ministerial meeting on transnational crime will be held on 21 May in Kuala Lumpur. This signifies the firm commitment of ASEAN members to implement the ASEAN Declaration on Joint Action to Counter Terrorism. The meeting will also represent a significant step by ASEAN to heed the call of the CTC to enhance coordination of national, subregional and international efforts to strengthen a global response to this serious challenge and threat to international security.

I am gratified to say that ASEAN member countries, though faced by myriad constraints and challenges resulting from the recent and devastating regional and global economic downturn, have done their best to implement Security Council resolution 1373 (2001). The most evident step in that direction, is, among other things, that all ASEAN members have submitted their reports in compliance with paragraph 6 of the resolution. We hope that those who have not done so will be encouraged to follow suit without further delay.

Finally, Mr. President, let me assure you of ASIAN's continued cooperation to counter, prevent and suppress all terrorist acts in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, taking into account resolution 1373 (2001) and all relevant United Nations resolutions.

The President (*spoke in Russian*): The next speaker inscribed on my list is the representative of Peru. I invite him to take a seat at the Council table and to make his statement.

Mr. Balarezo (Peru) (*spoke in Spanish*): First of all, Peru of course associates itself with the statement made by the Ambassador of Costa Rica on behalf of the member countries of the Rio Group.

I would like to begin my statement by conveying Peru's satisfaction with the progress made to date by the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC). We believe that that progress is the direct result of the resolute leadership of Ambassador Sir Jeremy Greenstock and of his Vice-Chairmen. It is also due to the firm commitment of Member States like Peru that want to end this scourge.

Not long ago, during the holding of the Monterrey Summit — during which we sought new forms of cooperation to give momentum to development and to eradicate poverty — and just hours shy of the official visit of the President of the United States to my country, we in Peru were the victims of a serious terrorist attack that left behind the dark and ghostly shadow of destruction and suffering. That attack, like any other terrorist act that negates, in the most basic sense, the right to life, security, tranquil coexistence and peace, had no other effect than to reaffirm Peru's deepest conviction that it must combat terrorism using the weapons of international law, the rule of law and the supreme value of proper moral conduct.

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has taken decisive steps to confront the sources and means that enable this scourge of humanity to emerge, develop and operate. Progress has been made in preventing and repressing the funding of all types of international terrorism and collaboration with it. We must continue to make every effort until money laundering, drug trafficking and other transnational crimes no longer serve as the source of, or support for, terrorist acts. This should be our goal and we should not rest until it is accomplished.

But a frontal attack against terrorism requires much more from the international community. This struggle requires deepening and widening the scope of technical and financial cooperation to many other areas, so that all countries of the Organization can truly control, suppress and defend themselves against terrorism. It also requires that we prevent the emergence of "hyper-terrorism" capable of mass destruction, the consequences of which are unimaginable.

To that end, and in accordance with Security Council resolution 1377 (2001), Peru believes that the CTC, with the cooperation of other relevant entities and additional funding, could develop or promote an extensive cooperation programme with countries that so request. In our view, such international cooperation might include, *inter alia*, the following programmes.

First, a programme for legal assistance to ensure that domestic laws are compatible with the 12 United Nations conventions concerning terrorism, as well as, of course, to ensure their effective implementation. For Peru, an appropriate juridical framework should also consider the obligations of States to prosecute, extradite, try and punish those engaged in terrorist acts.

Secondly, a programme of "smart" borders that allows the strengthening of coordination and action in real time among agencies that control and police the cross-border movement of persons, goods and services. The use of new technologies and the experience of various countries in this sphere will be fundamental.

Thirdly, the fight against terrorism could become an obstacle to trade and the free circulation of goods and services, not only by increasing costs but also by eroding the narrow profit margins of many poor economies. Certainly, this is an area that must be analysed in detail, and we must find the best ways to diminish such effects. We must avoid creating barriers to the normal transit of persons, goods and services, because that would run counter to the globalization process, which should unite peoples, not separate them.

Finally, for Peru, victory over terrorism can be achieved only when democratic values, the rule of law and respect for human dignity prevail. For that reason, it is very important to develop a programme that will strengthen awareness of human rights and their legal foundation and will ensure that the fight against terrorism is carried out with respect for the civil rights and political freedoms of all persons, including

immigrants, as recognized in the various international instruments approved by all the members of the United Nations community.

In conclusion, we are convinced that strengthening the Committee's work from the subregional and regional perspective is most welcome, and I believe it is a course of action that we should pursue.

The President (*spoke in Russian*): I should like to inform the Council that I have received letters from the representatives of Israel and Malaysia, in which they request to be invited to participate in the discussion of the item on the Council's agenda. In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite those representatives to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Jacob (Israel) and Mr. Zainuddin (Malaysia) took the seats reserved for them at the side of the Council Chamber.

The President (*spoke in Russian*): The next speaker inscribed on my list is the representative of Pakistan. I invite him to take a seat at the Council table and to make his statement.

Mr. Ahmed (Pakistan): At the outset, I should like to congratulate you, Sir, on the substantive nature and frequency of the Council's meetings under your presidency this month.

Once again, we return to this Chamber to discuss the subject of terrorism and the response of the world community to counter it. The steps taken by the Security Council to combat this serious threat to international peace and security, which include the adoption of various resolutions, including resolutions 1368 (2001), 1373 (2001), 1377 (2001) and 1390 (2002), as well as the establishment of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC), are unprecedented in their approach and global in their scope. While these measures are indeed necessary and must be implemented, there is also a need to look beyond such immediate steps. I think we all agree on these imperatives, and I should like to commend the diligent

stewardship of Sir Jeremy Greenstock as he steers the work of the Committee.

Terrorism is the curse of our time. It haunts all societies and all regions. It stalks us all. As we seek to grapple with this challenge, our approach should not be cosmetic or guided by emotion or anger. Surely the perpetrators of terrorism must be brought to justice. But our battle must not be confined to retaliation and retribution. We must unearth the source of the problem and diagnose the disease beneath the skin. Mere bandages will not heal wounds caused by the injustices of systems and societies. We must try to understand and grapple with the causes that force human beings to kill human beings. Why is humanity under assault, after all? Why is humanity becoming devoid of humanity?

No matter what actions we might take against terrorism, this faceless enemy, which lurks in the shadows of fear and frustration, breeds on hatred and disillusionment and is fed by ignorance, poverty and injustice, will not disappear unless we seriously address what lies behind it. Terrorism will continue to haunt us until we treat its roots, which lie in the inequality of societies, the exploitation of the downtrodden, the denial of fundamental rights and the sense of injustice. It would be simplistic merely to focus on the symptoms or their ugly manifestations.

Terrorism, the anathema of this new century, has to be eliminated, root and branch, in all its forms and manifestations. And indeed, terrorism has many forms and manifestations, which should also be included within the ambit of Security Council resolutions and within the purview of the Counter-Terrorism Committee. Those who employ the State apparatus to trample upon the fundamental and inalienable rights of people are also perpetrators of terrorism. If, as according to some, terrorism is defined by the act and not by the description of the perpetrators, then alien occupiers and usurpers — especially those who employ ruthless measures against people under occupation — also fit that definition.

Pakistan rejects and condemns terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. We have never condoned acts of terrorism, and we have been cooperating with the international community in combating this universal evil. We in Pakistan will continue to abide by our obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and under the resolutions of the Security Council.

President Musharraf has clearly stated our policy on this matter. In spite of the challenges that Pakistan faces, we are determined to do what is right and what is just.

These are unusual times demanding exceptional responses. In effectively confronting the universal evil of terrorism, we cannot be oblivious to the need to address the source and the roots of the problem. It is time for courageous decisions, for correcting historical wrongs and for redressing endemic injustices. Our universal obligation to fight terrorism must not deflect us from the need for a just, lasting and honourable settlement of the Kashmir and Palestine issues. It is time for the Security Council to restore its credibility and legitimacy and to work as a true instrument of peace and security, as mandated by the Charter.

The President (*spoke in Russian*): The next speaker on my list is the representative of Malawi. I invite him to take a seat at the Council table and to make his statement.

Mr. Lamba (Malawi): The Malawi delegation, as Chair of the permanent delegations of the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) to the United Nations, would like to associate itself with the earlier speakers who underlined without reservation the importance of this debate on counter-terrorism measures and, indeed, the excellent briefing this morning by the Chairman of the Counter-Terrorism Committee.

Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2001 emphasizes the urgent need for cooperation and unity among Member States in the fight against terrorism in order to avert a repetition of the tragedy of 11 September 2001, which took place in New York. Malawi and other SADC States, in strong support of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) — which indeed represents a solid basis for concerted international partnership in the anti-terrorism struggle — readily welcomed the creation by the Security Council of the Counter-Terrorism Committee to coordinate steps taken by Member States in checking terrorism. To that end, as will be shown later, Malawi has put in place several measures to seal up the loopholes of potential use by terrorists.

Representatives may wish to know that, following the plenary session of the General Assembly in December 2001, and in response to General Assembly resolution 55/158 and Security Council resolutions

1269 (1999) and 1373 (2001), defining terrorism as a threat to international peace and security, SADC States demonstrated their concern by drawing up a document, the Luanda Declaration of 18 December 2001.

SADC maintains the conviction that terrorism represents the antithesis of socio-economic development and an unacceptable disturbance to people's fundamental rights and freedoms, which deserve protection at any cost. We all agree that the prerequisite for development is a climate of political, social and economic stability and security. The triumph of terrorism must therefore be curtailed in defence of people's right to life and individual liberties, as defined in international legal instruments. SADC States are resolved to contribute to the cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations against terrorism in its various manifestations.

To that end, and in line with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism, which was adopted at the Algiers summit of 14 July 1999 — which SADC had seen as leading in its thinking about anti-terrorism — SADC decided to come up with this Luanda Declaration as its guiding principle in combating terrorism. In the Declaration, SADC affirms that it will do everything possible to ratify and incorporate into national laws all anti-terrorism instruments adopted by the OAU and the United Nations; combat all forms of terrorism that disrupt national and regional security, constitutional arrangements and the organization of States; exchange information related to persons, institutions and organizations that are engaged in the perpetration of terrorism; harmonize legal instruments in the various States for the prosecution of terrorist groups; and prevent any attempts to use SADC member States as bases or support centres for the activities of terrorist groups or organizations.

Malawi's response to the anti-terrorism crusade includes the following: the establishment of domestic anti-terrorism contact points under the chairmanship of the office of the President and Cabinet; the adoption of legislation against any terrorist activity, the review of existing laws for enforcement and the strengthening of membership in international conventions and protocols; the intensification of scrutiny by immigration services of all people entering the country; the strengthening of aviation security at airports; the control of financial flows to detect any irregular funds and funding from

external sources; the tightening of security by the Malawi army, police and national intelligence bureau; and vigorous cooperation with other Member States in support of resolution 1373 (2001).

The outlined anti-terrorism agenda of Malawi forms a common preoccupation of all SADC member States. However, I would be remiss in my presentation if I failed to mention some of our limitations in the presentation of our counter-terrorism measures.

Malawi and most, if not all, other SADC States, with their weak economies and therefore limited resources, will clearly require assistance from the international community. Malawi and all SADC States appreciate and will utilize the invitation to submit, through the Counter-Terrorism Committee, our requirements for the facilitation of our effective participation in the anti-terrorism struggle. Areas of need generally include technical assistance, capacity-building and human resource training, and an upgrade of technology and equipment to enhance efficiency. These presented needs will indeed require professional technical assessments to establish their importance in the counter-terrorism war.

In conclusion, allow me to reiterate the determination and commitment among member States of the Southern Africa Development Community to supporting the work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee in implementing the Security Council's resolution against terrorism. SADC will move in unison with the rest of the world, determined to make a notable contribution to rooting out and deterring terrorism, the violence so destructive to global peace and security.

The President (*spoke in Russian*): The next speaker on my list is the representative of Malaysia. I invite him to take a seat at the Council table and to make his statement.

Mr. Zainuddin (Malaysia): Mr. President, my delegation wishes to join others in thanking you for convening this open meeting of the Council to brief Member States on the review of and progress in the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001), which is of concern to us.

My delegation associates itself with the statement made by Cambodia on behalf of the members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations. Moreover, my delegation wishes to draw the Council's attention to

the declaration of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) adopted recently at the special session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, on terrorism, held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from 1 to 3 April, 2002. That declaration will be formally communicated to you, Sir, as President of the Security Council, by Mali, the current Chairman of the OIC. However, as host of the meeting, Malaysia deems it appropriate to highlight some of the salient points of that declaration.

In the declaration, the Foreign Ministers stated their resolve to combat terrorism and to respond to developments affecting Muslims and Islamic countries in the aftermath of the 11 September attacks. They rejected any attempt to link Islam and Muslims to terrorism, as terrorism has no association with any religion, civilization or nationality. They reiterated that preventive action taken to combat terrorism should not result in ethnic or religious profiling or in the targeting of a particular community. They condemned acts of international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, including State terrorism, irrespective of its motives, its perpetrators or its victims, as terrorism poses a serious threat to international peace and security and is a grave violation of human rights.

The ministers further reiterated the OIC's principled position, under international law and the Charter of the United Nations, on the legitimacy of resistance to foreign aggression and of the struggle of peoples under colonial or alien domination and foreign occupation for national liberation and self-determination. In that context, they underlined the urgent need for an internationally agreed definition of terrorism that differentiates such legitimate struggles from acts of terrorism.

The Ministers also emphasized the importance of addressing the root causes of international terrorism, convinced that the war against terrorism will not succeed if the environment that breeds terrorism, including foreign occupation, injustice and exclusion, is allowed to thrive. They also reaffirmed the OIC's commitment to international action in combating international terrorism undertaken in conformity with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, including the principles of non-intervention in internal affairs and respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, as well as with international law and the relevant international conventions and instruments. In that regard, they further rejected any unilateral action

taken against any Islamic country on the pretext of combating international terrorism, as that would undermine global cooperation against terrorism. They reiterated the call to convene an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations to formulate a joint, organized response of the international community to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.

The special session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, on terrorism, held in Kuala Lumpur also saw the reaffirmation of the commitment of OIC members to take action at the national level and through international cooperation in combating terrorism through a plan of action. This plan of action prescribed the establishment of a 13-member, open-ended, ministerial-level OIC committee on international terrorism with the mandate to formulate recommendations on the following matters: measures to strengthen OIC cooperation and coordination in combating international terrorism; ways of expediting the implementation of the OIC Code of Conduct and the Convention on Combating International Terrorism; measures to project the true image of Islam, including through seminars and workshops, to promote a better understanding of Islam and its principles; measures to strengthen dialogue and understanding among different civilizations, cultures and faiths, for instance, building on initiatives such as the United Nations dialogue among civilizations and the OIC-European-Union Joint Forum on civilization and harmony; and other measures in response to developments affecting Muslims and Islam arising from action to combat terrorism. The committee is mandated to study the work of other international organizations in matters related to international terrorism and to contribute to the work of the OIC group in New York in that regard.

The Foreign Ministers also stated that the OIC will continue to work with other countries and support the efforts of the international community in combating international terrorism undertaken under the auspices of the United Nations in a transparent and impartial manner and in conformity with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and relevant international conventions and instruments. That includes implementing relevant Security Council resolutions, particularly resolution 1373 (2001), as well as expediting Member States' accession to or ratification of international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism.

The ministers reaffirmed that the OIC will undertake efforts towards convening an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations to formulate a joint organized international-community response to terrorism. It will also make every effort at the international level to promote a collective security regime responding to the security and development needs of all countries and to promote a conducive political, socio-economic environment that will stifle support for terrorist activities and eliminate the causes of terrorist acts. The ministers agreed that, at the national level, OIC member States will continue to pursue policies and strategies aimed at enhancing the well-being and prosperity of our peoples, as well as at addressing and resolving domestic factors that contribute to terrorism.

The President (*spoke in Russian*): The next speaker on my list is the representative of Israel. I invite him to take a seat at the Council table and to make his statement.

Mr. Jacob (Israel): Israel is pleased to be participating in today's debate on terrorism and strongly supports the work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC). The Counter-Terrorism Committee has the potential to be an indispensable instrument for communicating the proper message to terrorists and their supporters and for coordinating our efforts to protect civilization from this deadly threat.

Israel believes that foremost among the CTC's priorities must be to ensure that States comply with the provisions established by the Security Council to combat terrorism. In so doing, the Committee must not shy away from its obligation to scrutinize carefully not only the reports that have been submitted but also the actions of States, and it must be willing and courageous enough to draw international attention to such actions. No State can be allowed to believe that it can continue to support terrorism with impunity.

I wish to express my congratulations to Ambassador Greenstock for his conscientious and capable leadership of the CTC. Israel believes that the work of the CTC is absolutely essential to the full implementation of resolution 1373 (2001), and we support the Committee's work. We further encourage the Secretariat to take steps to resolve the administrative issues that have constrained the CTC, whose smooth functioning is urgently needed.

Terrorism is an issue of particular relevance to my Government and to the people of Israel. Since the establishment of our State in 1948, Israel has been a frequent target of terrorism and continues to be one today. Last month, more than 130 Israeli civilians were murdered by terrorists. In the past two weeks, two public buses were attacked by suicide bombers, killing 14 Israelis.

It is as a result of such attacks that Israel has developed an extensive network of Government authorities, a body of domestic legislation, a range of practical policies and an intense commitment to combat terrorism in all its aspects. Our full range of counter-terrorism efforts was detailed in the report we submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), and I will not recall them here.

The landmark resolutions that were adopted by the Council following the horrific attacks of 11 September marked a major turning point in our efforts to eradicate the scourge of terrorism. The Council rightly understood that terrorists do not operate in a vacuum and that we will never be successful if we go after only the terrorists themselves. Rather, terrorists depend on the support, assistance and safe harbour granted by States, and it is the States that provide such assistance to terrorist organizations that must be targeted, no less than the terrorists themselves. We are hopeful that the CTC will be instrumental in ensuring that State support for individuals or organizations involved in terrorist activities is eliminated and that States comply with the directives of the Council, as detailed in resolution 1373 (2001).

Ending State support for terrorism does not only mean disrupting State financing; it also means ending the encouragement, incitement and moral and religious sanctions of those acts. Not only must terrorists be denied the tools they require to spread fear among civilians, but they must hear from their own societies that they will not permit acts of mass murder to be committed in their name. Religious leaders must not instruct their followers that murder and suicide are an expression of God's will. Political leaders must view the perpetration of terrorist attacks by their citizens as a cause for grief and introspection, not for celebration.

Resolution 1373 (2001), and resolution 1368 (2001), which preceded it, further recognized that terrorism constitutes a threat to international peace and

security and that States have an inherent right to individual and collective self-defence against it. Terrorists and their supporters must understand not only that there is nothing to be gained by attacking civilians, but that there is much to be lost as well. Terrorists cannot be allowed to operate with impunity, and they cannot be recipients of political concessions. While we must combat despair and poverty, we must make absolutely clear, in both our words and our deeds, that there is no grievance that justifies terror.

Israel understands the challenges facing certain States that have little experience in battling terrorism. In that respect, Israel stands ready to assist those States in developing a counter-terror capacity. Our experience with terrorism is long; we have developed many strategies and techniques and have many experts with a wealth of experience in this field. Israel is eager to share its know-how with others and to do its part to assist the international community in carrying out this important work.

Israel hopes that its own struggle against terrorism, although unfortunate, will be of value to other States and, at the same time, that it will be able to learn from the knowledge and expertise of others in our shared challenge of combating terrorism. We must remember that a terrorist threat anywhere is a threat to States everywhere.

We firmly believe that through the implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions, by increasing and enhancing international cooperation and by using the tools at our disposal to target State sponsors of terror, we can protect ourselves and succeeding generations from the horrors of terrorism.

The President (*spoke in Russian*): I now give the floor to Sir Jeremy Greenstock to make some additional comments.

Sir Jeremy Greenstock: We have heard today about some very good examples of regional and other collective approaches to the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001), and I am very grateful to those Members of the United Nations who have spoken to that theme and shown their very clear general interest in making sure that resolution 1373 (2001) and the work of the Security Council and the Committee make a difference on the ground in the area of counter-terrorism.

There were no direct questions to me, but there are one or two individual points that I would like to pick up. In his statement this morning, the representative of Mauritius spoke about the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) needing to make judgements about the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001), and I would like to pick up on a couple of points in that respect. Mr. Gokool asked three questions, I think. First, is the CTC exceeding the scope of the resolution itself in the way that it is approaching implementation? Secondly, will the answers received from Member States really help the CTC to judge whether a State is truly compliant? And thirdly, what action would be taken if a State were not compliant?

I think if we look at the text of resolution 1373 (2001), we will see that it is extremely broad. States are asked, basically, to do everything possible, in cooperation with others, to make sure that terrorist acts are not committed, to prevent and suppress terrorist acts, to take action against the perpetrators of such acts, to cover the whole area of the financing of terrorist acts in great detail and to refrain from providing any form of support, active or passive, direct or indirect. The resolution also expresses the Council's determination to take all necessary steps to ensure the full implementation of the resolution.

We in the Committee — and Mauritius is a prime exponent of this — have agreed that we will implement that mandate — nothing less and nothing more than that mandate. So I do not think that the Committee is in any way exceeding the very broad scope of resolution 1373 (2001) in the way that it is going about its business. But the answer to the particular question about whether, from the reports, the CTC will be able to judge whether a State is compliant is, I think, "Yes, up to a point; but other things are necessary". And members of the Committee, like members of the Council, need also to be aware of their own individual and collective roles in making sure that all Member States — or each Member State, as we come to its case — is truly implementing the resolution, whether or not it is reported to be doing so. The Committee has a role there. It is not just for experts or the State itself to decide — the Committee has a role of assessment. But the work of the experts in setting broad, objective criteria is of great importance to the Committee.

What action will be taken if a State is not compliant? That has not yet happened, and we will

address it if and when it does happen. But the response from States Members of the United Nations has been extremely positive, constructive and cooperative so far.

I do not think we have to tie ourselves down by trying to answer that question until we meet it. If we do, the Committee will discuss it. We are working by consensus, so within the Committee we are not going to solve any contentious or highly political and sensitive issues. We have already said as a Committee that we will, if necessary, bring such issues, if they affect our mandate, back to the Security Council itself.

I think that we are proceeding in the right way. We are starting with the intention to make sure that every State has the right legislation in place, then is implementing that legislation with the right Government machinery in place and is using, as I said this morning, those instruments to make sure that terrorism does not surface on its territory.

So there are questions that we have to have in our minds, but the resolution itself is our guide in this respect. From my point of view as Chairman I will make sure that we stick scrupulously to the terms of the resolution.

Chile made a suggestion that we should compile our experiences to facilitate progress towards an elaboration of a new concept of security in the twenty-first century. That is much too broad a suggestion to discuss this afternoon, but I think it is the Committee's intention to be very frank and open about its experiences. We have already had three members of the expert team circulate papers about their view of how it has gone so far. We are, to some extent, in new territory as we move forward. I think that the delegation of Chile is right that we should — as far as we can, and without straying from our mandate — share our experience with the international community and with Member States in terms of — well, who knows what a new concept of security is — in terms of the global, the comprehensive, collective approach to dealing with security problems of this nature. We will bear that in mind and make sure that our web site and the other means that we use to distribute our experience will be full of what I hope Member States will find is interesting material.

Australia brought up its own very welcome contributions to regional efforts to understand the problem and to start dealing with it. In response to that, I think it is time for me to thank, from my position,

quite a broad range of Member States who have already begun or are already contemplating putting in place a number of measures to help those States who need technical and financial assistance in meeting the requirements of resolution 1373 (2001).

I mentioned Norway and the Organization of African Unity this morning, and Australia and New Zealand in their area. The United States is virtually every area has been highly active in this regard. The Group of Eight industrialized countries under Canadian leadership is very active at the moment. Your own country, Mr. President, is active in the area of the Commonwealth of Independent States. The European Union and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe has been active in Europe and beyond. I would mention also Japan, in its role within ASEAN + 3, the G-8, the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), and beyond that as a bilateral donor of importance. I would also mention the regional organization that has made the most progress so far of collective, considered reaction against terrorism, and that is the Organization of American States. All these are playing increasingly important roles, and I hope that others will join them. It is already, as you will see from my list, a very broad collective effort.

Turkey mentioned definitional problems. I am not going to get back into them. It is not the business of the Committee to solve definitional problems. As I have said on other occasions, the CTC has an enormous amount of work to do and can do that work without stumbling over definitional problems. We work by consensus and we will regard an act of terrorism, if it is necessary to do so, as one which all 15 of us will agree is an act of terrorism. That covers a huge area that needs work under resolution 1373 (2001). So we ourselves will not cut across the responsibility of the General Assembly to take action in that regard.

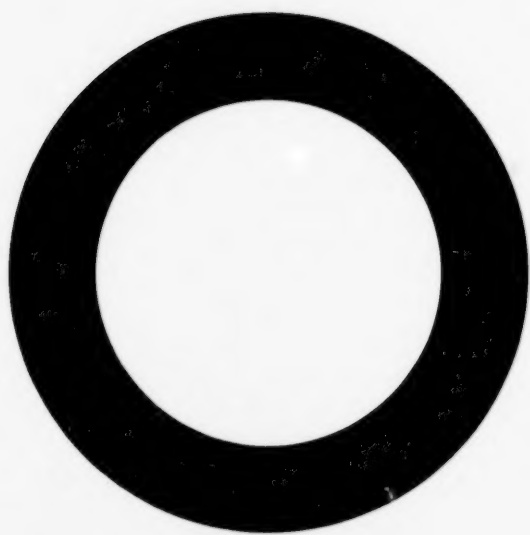
I was very pleased that Malawi spoke to us on behalf of the Southern African Development Community to say what that subregional group is doing and that it also, in respect of its own national approach, expressed very clearly the seven areas where it was seeking improvements and was unequivocal in wanting international assistance to help it fulfil its obligations in those areas. I hope that many Member States will follow Malawi's example and make specific requests for assistance, because in our work as the Committee with international organizations and donor States, we are beginning to bring together the availability of supply of assistance, which will be relevant in the case of Malawi and, I suspect, many others.

I think today's debate has been extremely useful. I would like again to express my gratitude to all those delegations that have taken a part. There is a huge amount of work to do. We in the Committee will do it with a will, and we look forward to further open briefings. I will try to hold one before the next week is out with Member States of the United Nations. I end with thanks to my colleagues on the Committee and our experts in the Secretariat for the hard work that they have done and that is still to come.

The President (*spoke in Russian*): I thank the Chairman of the Counter-Terrorism Committee, Sir Jeremy Greenstock, for his comments and responses to the questions.

There are no further speakers on my list. The Security Council has concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 4:30 p.m.





Security Council

Fifty-seventh year

Provisional

4513th meeting

Monday, 15 April 2002, 4.30 p.m.

New York

<i>President:</i>	Mr. Lavrov	(Russian Federation)
<i>Members:</i>	Bulgaria	Mr. Raytchev
	Cameroon	Mr. Tidjani
	China	Mr. Jiang Jiang
	Colombia	Mr. Rivas
	France	Mr. Florent
	Guinea	Mr. Boubacar Diallo
	Ireland	Mr. Corr
	Mauritius	Mr. Gokool
	Mexico	Mr. Escanero
	Norway	Ms. Baardvik
	Singapore	Ms. Lee
	Syrian Arab Republic	Mr. Wehbe
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Ms. Clunes
	United States of America	Mr. Rostow

Agenda

Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts.

This record contains the text of speeches delivered in English and of the interpretation of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to the original languages only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room C-178.



The meeting was called to order at 4:30 p.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts

The President (*spoke in Russian*): The Security Council will now continue its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

After consultations among members of the Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council welcomes the briefing by the Chairman of the Committee pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2001 (the Counter-Terrorism Committee) on the work of the Committee, and other reflections by members of the Committee on its work so far.

The Security Council recalls the note by its President of 4 October 2001 (S/2001/935) which recorded that it would undertake a review of the structure and activities of the Committee no later than 4 April 2002. The Council welcomes and confirms the continuation of the current Chairmanship and Bureau arrangements for a further six months. It invites the Counter-

Terrorism Committee to continue its work as set out in the work programme for the Committee's third 90-day period (S/2002/318), including to explore ways in which States can be assisted to implement the resolution; to build a dialogue with international regional and subregional organizations active in the areas covered by resolution 1373 (2001) in accordance with the principles of the Charter and relevant Security Council resolutions; and to identify issues on which concerted international action would further the implementation of the letter and spirit of the resolution.

The Security Council considers it essential that those Members States which have not yet submitted a report pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001) do so as soon as possible.

The Security Council invites the Counter-Terrorism Committee to report on its activities at regular intervals and expresses its intention to review the structure and activities of the Committee no later than 4 October 2002."

This statement will be issued as a document of the Security Council under the symbol S/PRST/2002/10.

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 4:35 p.m.



**Security Council**

Fifty-seventh year

*Provisional***4514th** meeting

Thursday, 18 April 2002, 1 p.m.

New York

<i>President:</i>	Mr. Lavrov	(Russian Federation)
<i>Members:</i>	Bulgaria	Mr. Tafrov
	Cameroon	Mr. Tidjani
	China	Mr. Chen Xu
	Colombia	Mr. Valdivieso
	France	Mr. Levitte
	Guinea	Mr. Fall
	Ireland	Mr. Ryan
	Mauritius	Mr. Koonjul
	Mexico	Ms. Lajous
	Norway	Mr. Strømme
	Singapore	Mr. Mahbubani
	Syrian Arab Republic	Mr. Wehbe
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. MacLeod
	United States of America	Mr. Negroponte

Agenda

The situation in Angola.

This record contains the text of speeches delivered in English and of the interpretation of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to the original languages only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room C-178.



The meeting was called to order at 1 p.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The situation in Angola

The President (*spoke in Russian*): I should like to inform the Council that I have received a letter from the representative of Angola, in which he requests to be invited to participate in the discussion of the item on the Council's agenda. In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite that representative to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Gaspar Martins (Angola), took a seat at the Council table.

The President (*spoke in Russian*): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them document S/2002/437, which contains the text of a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

It is my understanding that the Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution before it. Unless I hear any objection, I shall put the draft resolution to the vote now.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Bulgaria, Cameroon, China, Colombia, France, Guinea, Ireland, Mauritius, Mexico, Norway, Russian Federation, Singapore, Syrian Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

The President (*spoke in Russian*): There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 1404 (2002).

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 1.05 p.m.